WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

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WILMINGTON JOURNAL:

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY

PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

TERMS

Two Dollars and fifty cents it paid in advance.
$3 00 at the end of three months.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

TO CLUBS OF

Five new subscribers, to one address,	$11 00
Ten, do. do. do.	20 00
Twenty, do. do. do	38 00

No attention paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

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OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

Northern Mail, by Rail Road, is due daily at 3 P. M and close at 10 every night.

Southern Mail, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

Fayetteville Mail, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

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Onslow Court House, Stump Sound, and Topsail Mail, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will practice in the Courts of NEW-HANOVER, BRUNSWICK, SAMPSON, DUPLIN, and ONSLOW.

June 19, 1846 40-tf

MANTUA-MAKING.

MRS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE,

November 7, 1845

JAMES I. BRYAN,

Commission Merchant,

NUTT'S BUILDING—Next door to

[30-tf] *HALL & ARMSTRONG.*

GILLESPE & ROBESON

Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of **Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.**

Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

CORNELIUS MYERS,

Manufacturer & Dealer in

HATS AND CAPS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,

***Commission and Forwarding* MERCHANT,**

LONDON'S WHARF, Wilmington, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.

september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

JOHN HALL,

Commission Merchant,

One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM COOKE,

GENERAL AGENT

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office, second door North of Market street, on the wharf, up stairs.

Ap17, 1846 31

LAND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

MITCHELL'S

POCKET MAP

OF

Texas, Oregon, and California.

A FEW copies of the above work, of the very latest edition, may be obtained at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public at large, that he has taken the above commodious HOTEL, near the Rail Road Depot, and near the Commission Store of Messrs. G. P. & R. H. Grant, which he has thoroughly furnished, in the best of style, for the accommodation of transient and regular Boarders. Every attention will be paid in order to give satisfaction to those who may be kind enough to patronize him.

His BAR is furnished with the best of Liquors, and *strict order observed.*

☞ Terms moderate. RICH'D BROTHERS.

Wilmington, N. C., July 10, 1346. 43-3m

Medical Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers having entered into a Medical Co-partnership, the practice of the profession, in all its branches, will henceforth be conducted by them jointly, under the firm of McREE & MEARES The latter will attend to calls from the country, as well as in town.

JAMES F. McREE, Sen.,
JOHN L. MEARES.

May 22, 1846 36-tf

WANTED.—The highest CASH PRICE will be paid for OLD PEWTER, by

130, 1846 20-tf] HART & POLLEY.

20,000 BACK and front streaker Brick, for sale by

E J LUTTERLOH.

Just Received

AT

H. R. Nixon & Co.'s

CHEAP FAMILY GROCERY,

UNDER THE CAROLINA HOTEL,

BY the last arrivals from New York, every thing good to eat, come or send and see.

Jellies.

Gooseberry;
Apple;
Grape;
Surrant;
Black Currant.

Preserves.

Quinces;
Plums;
Grapes;
Cranberries;
Cherries;
Peaches;
Pine Apple;
Canton Ginger;
Strawberries.

Syrups.

Ginger;
Raspberry;
Strawberry;
Lemon;
Pine Apple.

Brandy Preserves.

Peaches;
Strawberries;
Gooseberries;
Raspberries;
Cherries.

Horse Radish;
Pickles, all kinds;
Catsups do
Sauces do
Mustard do
Pickled Lobster;
Fresh do
Halibut, fresh;
Sardines;
Pepper Sauce;
Ground Pepper;
do Allspice;
do Cinnamon;
Sugars, all kinds;
Coffee do
Family Beef;
Smoked do
do Tongues;
Salmon;
Nutmegs.

Wooden ware, all kinds,
Tin do do
Stone do do
Brooms do
Tobacco do
Table Salt;
Bird Cages;
Blacking and Brushes;
Matches;
Wrapping Paper;
Writing do
Ground Ginger;
Iron bound half bushels;
Nests do do
Cayenne Pepper;
Mudlers;
Lemon squeezers;
Cheese;
Butter;
Lard;
Fish Roes;
Bacon;
Mackerel;
Dried and Mess Beef.

Liquors.

Cog. Brandy;
H. Gin;
Madeira Wine;
Port do
Pure juice Port Wine;
Spanish Brandy;
American do
Apple do
Cincinnati Whiskey;
Common do
American Gin;
N. E. Rum;
Cider Vinegar;
do Brandy.

Molasses;
Barrels of Lard;
Copperass;
Indigo;
Allspice;
Race Ginger;
Powder and Shot;
do in canisters;
Stoughton Bitters;

All of the above are fresh, and great pains have been taken in making the selection, for the sole use of those who will favor us with their custom.

Wilmington, N. C., April 24, 1846.

New Merchant Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers would inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has opened, in the store recently occupied by Mr. P. M. Luciani, next door to Dr. Shaw's Drug Store, and is now receiving a large and well selected stock of

GOODS,

consisting in part of French, English and American blue, black and fancy Cloths, fancy colored Cassimeres and Vestings. Also, an excellent assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing,

among which are every variety and style of Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests, all of which were got up under my own direction at the North, expressly for the Southern Market.

The Outfitting Department

has been selected with great care, and consists of Silk, Linen and Cotton Shirts & Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties, and every other article usually kept in his line, all of which will be offered *lower* than has ever before been offered in this market, for *Cash.*

SAMUEL BOYD & CO.

N. B.—The Cutting Department will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS D. BELL, who flatters himself, from long experience and strict attention to business, to be able to give general satisfaction.

May 22, 1846 36-y

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he is prepared to do Mill work, Steamboat work, Ship work, and edged tools of all descriptions: and likewise, Horse Shoeing and Coach work, done in the neatest style; and bills made out according to times, for cash I will be found at the shop formerly occupied by James Leonard, on Water street. SAM. J. PERRY.

Wilmington, June 26, 1846. 41-tf

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFCIE.

For Rent.

A FINE ROOMY STORE, in Mr. Parsley's building, one door north of the Custom House. For terms apply to

July 24 E J LUTTERLOH.

MESSAGE.

The following message from the President, returning the River and Harbor Bill with his objections, was sent to the House of Representatives on Monday.

To the House of Representatives:

I have considered the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers" with the care which its importance demands, and now return the same to the House of Representatives in which it originated, with my objections to its becoming a law. The bill proposes to appropriate one million three hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars to be applied to more than forty distinct and separate objects of improvement. On examining its provisions, and the variety of objects of improvement which it embraces, many of them of a local character, it is difficult to conceive, if it shall be sanctioned and become a law, what practical constitutional restraint can hereafter be imposed upon the most extended system of internal improvements by the federal government in all parts of the Union. The constitution has not, in my judgment, conferred upon the federal government the power to construct works of internal improvement within the States, or to appropriate money from the treasury for that purpose. That this bill assumes for the federal government the right to exercise this power, cannot, I think, be doubted. The approved course of the government, and the deliberately expressed judgment of the people, have denied the existence of such a power under the constitution. Several of my predecessors have denied its existence in the most solemn forms.

The general proposition that the federal government does not possess this power is so well settled, and has for a considerable period been so generally acquiesced in, that it is not deemed necessary to reiterate the arguments by which it is sustained. Nor do I deem it necessary, after the full and elaborate discussions which have taken place before the country on this subject, to do more than state the general considerations which have satisfied me of the unconstitutionality and inexpediency of the exercise of such a power.

It is not questioned that the federal government is one of limited powers. Its powers are such, and such only as are expressly granted in the constitution, or are properly incident to the expressly granted powers, and necessary to their execution. In determining whether a given power has been granted, a sound rule of construction has been laid down by *Mr. Madison.*—That rule is, that "whenever a question arises concerning a particular power, the first question is whether the power be expressed in the constitution. If it be, the question is decided. If it be not expressed, the next inquiry must be, whether it is properly an incident to an expressed power, and necessary to its execution. If it be, it may be exercised by Congress. If it be not, Congress cannot exercise it." It is not pretended that there is any express grant in the constitution conferring on Congress the power in question. Is it then an incidental power, necessary and proper for the execution of any of the granted powers? All the granted powers, it is confidently affirmed, may be effectually executed without the aid of such an incident.—"A power to be incidental, must not be exercised for ends which make it a principal, or substantive power, independent of the principal power to which it is an incident." It is not enough that it may be regarded by Congress as *convenient*, or that its exercise would advance the public weal. It must be *necessary and proper* to the execution of the principal expressed power to which it is an incident, and without which such principal power cannot be carried into effect. The whole frame of the federal constitution proves that the government which it creates, was intended to be one of limited and specified powers. A construction of the constitution so broad as that by which the power in question is defended, tends imperceptibly to a consolidation of power in a government intended by its framers to be thus limited in its authority. "The obvious tendency and inevitable result of a consolidation of the States into one sovereignty, would be to transform the republican system of the United States into a monarchy." To guard against the assumption of all powers which encroach upon the reserved sovereignty of the States, and which consequently tend to consolidation, is the duty of all the true friends of our political system. That the power in question is not properly an incident to any of the granted powers, I am fully satisfied; but if there were doubts on this subject, experience has demonstrated the wisdom of the rule that all the functionaries of the federal government should abstain from the exercise of all questionable or doubtful powers. If an enlargement of the powers of the federal government should be deemed proper, it is safer and wiser to appeal to the States and the people in the mode prescribed by the constitution for the grant desired, than to assume its exercise without an amendment of the constitution. If Congress does not possess the general power to construct works of internal improvement within the States, or to appropriate money from the treasury for that purpose, what is there to exempt some, at least, of the objects of appropriation included in this bill from the operation of the general rule? This bill assumes the existence of the power, and in some of its provisions asserts the principle, that Congress may exercise it as fully as though the appropriation which it proposes were applicable to the construction of roads and canals. If there be a distinction in principle, it is not perceived, and should be clearly defined. Some of the objects of appropriation contained in this bill are local in their character, and lie within the limit of a single State; and though, in the language of the bill, they are called *harbors*, they are not connected with foreign commerce, nor are they places of refuge or shelter for our navy, or commercial marine on the ocean or lake shores. To call the mouth of a creek, or a shallow inlet on our coast, a harbor, cannot confer the authority to expend the public money in its improvement. Congress have exercised the power coeval with the constitution of establishing light houses, beacons, buoys, and piers on our ocean and lake shores, for the purpose of rendering navigation safe and easy, and of affording protection and shelter for our navy and other shipping. These are safeguards placed in existing channels of navigation. After the long acquiescence of the government through all preceding administrations, I am not disposed to question or disturb the authority to make appropriations for such purposes.

When we advance a step beyond this point, and in addition to the establishment and support, by appropriations from the treasury, of light houses, beacons, buoys, piers, and other improvements within the bays, inlets, and harbors on our ocean and lake coasts immediately connected with our foreign commerce, and attempt to make improvements in the interior at points unconnected with foreign commerce, and where they are not needed for the protection and security of our navy and commercial marine, the difficulty arises in drawing a line beyond which appropriations may not be made by the federal government.

One of my predecessors, who saw the evil consequences of the system proposed to be revived by this bill, attempted to define this line by declaring that 'expenditures of this character' should be 'confined *below* the ports of entry or delivery established by law!' Acting on this restriction, he withheld his sanction from a bill which had passed Congress 'to improve the navigation of the Wabash river.' He was at the same time 'sensible that this restriction was not as satisfactory as could be desired, and that much embarrassment may be caused to the executive department in its execution, by appropriations for remote and not well understood objects.' This restriction, it was soon found, was subject to be evaded, and rendered comparatively useless in checking the system of improvements which it was designed to arrest, in consequence of the facility with which ports of entry and delivery may be established by law upon the upper waters, and in some instances, almost at the head springs of some of the most unimportant of our rivers, and at points on our coast possessing no commercial importance, and not used as places of refuge and safety by our navy, and other shipping. Many of the ports of entry and delivery now authorized by law, so far as foreign commerce is concerned, exist only in the statute-books. No entry of foreign goods is ever made, and no duties are ever collected at them. No exports of American products bound for foreign countries, ever clear from them. To assume that their existence in the statute-book as ports of entry or delivery, warrants expenditure on the waters leading to them, which would be otherwise unauthorized, would be to assert the proposition, that the law-making power may engraft new provisions on the constitution. If the restriction be a sound one, it can only apply to the bays, inlets and rivers connected with or leading to such ports as actually have foreign commerce; ports at which foreign importations arrive in bulk, paying the duties charged by law, and from which exports are made to foreign countries. It will be found, by applying the restriction thus understood to the bill under consideration, that it contains appropriations for more than twenty objects of internal improvement, called in the bill *harbors*, at places which have never been declared by law either ports of entry or delivery, and at which, as appears from the records of the treasury, there has never been an arrival of foreign merchandise, and from which there has never been a vessel cleared for a foreign country. It will be found that many of these works are new, and at places for the improvement of which appropriations are now for the first time proposed. It will be found, also, that the bill contains appropriations for rivers upon which there not only exists no foreign commerce, but upon which there has not been established even a paper port of entry, and for the mouths of creeks, denominated harbors, which if improved can benefit only the particular neighborhood in which they are situated. It will be found, too, to contain appropriations the expenditure of which will only have the effect of improving one place at the expense of the local, natural advantages of another in its vicinity. Should this bill become a law, the same principle which authorizes the appropriations which it proboses to make, would also authorize similar appropriations for the improvement of all the other bays, inlets and creeks, which may with equal propriety be called harbors, and of all the rivers, important or unimportant, in every part of the Union. To sanction the bill with such provisions, would be to concede the *principle* that the federal government possesses the power to expend the public money in a general system of internal improvements, limited in its extent only by the ever-varying discretion of successive Congresses and successive Executives.—It would be to efface and remove the limitations and restrictions of power, which the Constitution has wisely provided to limit the authority and action of the federal government to a few well-defined and specified objects. Besides these objections, the practical evils which must flow from the exercise, on the part of the federal government, of the powers asserted in this bill, impress my mind with a grave sense of my duty to avert them from the country, as far as my constitutional action may enable me to do so.

It not only leads to a consolidation of power in the federal government at the expense of the rightful authority of the States, but its inevitable tendency is, to embrace objects for the expenditure of the public money, which are local in their character, benefiting but few at the expense of the common treasury of the whole. It will engender sectional feelings and prejudices calculated to disturb the harmony of the Union. It will destroy the harmony which should prevail in our legislative counsels.

It will produce combinations of local and sectional interests, strong enough, when united, to carry propositions for appropriations of public money which could not of themselves and standing alone succeed, and cannot fail to lead to wasteful and extravagant expenditures.

It must produce a disreputable scramble for the public money, by the conflict which is inseparable from such a system, between local and individual interests and the general interest of the whole. It is unjust to those States which have, with their own means, constructed their own internal improvements, to make from the common treasury appropriations for similar improvements in other States.

In its operation it will be oppressive and unjust towards those States whose representatives and people either deny or doubt the existence of the power, or think its exercise inexpedient, and who, while they equally contribute to the treasury, cannot consistently with their opinions, engage in the general competition for a share of the public money. Thus a large portion of the Union in numbers and geographical extent, contributing its equal proportion of taxes to the support of the government, would, under the operation of such a system, be compelled to see the national treasure—the common stock of all—unequally disbursed, and often improvidently wasted for the advantage of small sections, instead of being applied to the great national purposes in which all have a common interest, and for which alone the power to collect the revenue was given. Should the system of internal improvements prevail, all these evils will multiply and increase with the increase of the number of the States, and the extension of the geographical limits of the settled portions of our country. With the increase of our numbers and the extension of our settlements, the local objects demanding appropriations of the public money for their improvement will be proportionately increased. In each case the expenditure of the public money would confer benefits, direct or indirect, only on a section, while these sections would become daily less in comparison with the whole.

The wisdom of the framers of the constitution in withholding power over such objects from the federal governments, and leaving them to the local governments of the States, becomes more and more manifest with every year's experience of the operations of our system.

In a country of limited extent, with but few such objects of expenditure, (if the form of government permitted it,) a common treasury might be used for their improvement with much less inequality and injustice than in one of the vast extent which ours now presents in population and territory. The treasure of the world would hardly be equal to the improvement of every bay, inlet, creek and river, in our country, which might be supposed to promote the agricultural, manufacturing, or commercial interests of a neighborhood.

The federal constitution was wisely adapted in its provisions to any expansion of our limits and population; and with the advance of the confederacy of the States in the career of national greatness, it becomes the more apparent that the harmony of the Union, and the equal justice to which all its parts are entitled, require that the federal government should confine its action within the limits prescribed by the constitution to its power and authority.—Some of the provisions of this bill are not subject to the objections stated, and did they stand alone, I should not feel it to be my duty to withhold my approval.

If no constitutional objections existed to the bill, there are others of a serious nature which deserve some consideration. It appropriates between one and two millions of dollars for objects which are of no pressing necessity; and this is proposed at a time when the country is engaged in foreign war, and when Congress at its present session has authorized a loan or the issue of treasury notes to defray the expenses of the war, to be resorted to if the "exigencies of the government shall require it." It would seem to be the dictate of wisdom, under such circumstances, to husband our means, and not to waste them on comparatively unimportant objects, so that we may reduce the loan or issue of treasury notes which may become necessary, to the smallest practicable sum. It would seem to be wise, too, to abstain from such expenditures with a view to avoid the accumulation of a large public debt, the existence of which would be opposed to the interests of our people, as well as to the genius of our free institutions.

Should this bill become a law, the principle which it establishes will inevitably lead to large and annually increasing appropriations and drains upon the treasury; for it is not to be doubted that numerous other localities not embraced in its provisions, but quite as much entitled to the favor of the government as those which are embraced, will demand, through their representatives in Congress, to be placed on an equal footing with them. With such an increase of expenditure must necessarily follow either an increased public debt, or increased burdens upon the people by taxation, to supply the treasury with the means of meeting the accumulated demands upon it.

With profound respect for the opinions of Congress, and ever anxious, as far as I can consistently with my responsibility to our common constituents to co-operate with them in the discharge of our respective duties, it is with unfeigned regret that I find myself constrained, for the reasons which I have assigned, to withhold my approval from this bill.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, August 3, 1846.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The following are the appropriations in the bill which passed the Senate, having previously passed the House:

Breakwater structure at Burlington, Lake Champlain,	$15,000
Plattsburg, Lake Champlain,	15,000
Steam Dredges, Lake Champlain,	9,000
Port Ontario harbor,	10,000
Oswego harbor,	30,000
Big Sodus Bay, Lake Ontario,	5,000
Little Sodus Bay do.	5,000
Genesee river,	20 000
Oak Orchard harbor,	7,000
Dredge boat, Lake Ontario and river St. Lawrence,	20,000
Buffalo harbor,	50.000
Dunkirk harbor,	15,000
Erie harbor,	40,000
Grand River harbor,	10.000
Ashtabula harbor,	10,000
Cleveland harbor,	20,000
Huron harbor,	5,000
Sandusky city,	11,000
River Raisin,	13.000
Lake Erie dredge boat,	30,000
St. Clair flats,	40,000
Grand River harbor, Lake Michigan,	10,000
Mouth Kalamazoo river,	10,000
St. Joseph harbor,	10,000
Michigan city harbor,	40,000
Racine, Little Fort, Southport, Milwaukie, Chicago, and dredge boat, in all	89,000
St. Louis harbor,	75,000
Stamford ledge, Me.,	20,000
Boston harbor,	40,000
Bridgeport,	15,000
Providence,	5,000
Newcastle, Del.,	15,000
Port Penn,	5,000
Delaware breakwater,	75,000
Newark bay,	15,000
Baltimore city,	20,000
Havre de Grace,	20,000
Savannah harbor,	50,000
Hudson river, above and below Albany,	75,000
Great Wood Hole harbor, Mass.,	4,450
Ohio river, above the falls,	80,000
Ohio, below the falls at Louisville, including Arkansas, Mississippi and Missouri,	
Red river,	
Completing or repairing works Atlantic,	

A Paris Journal state condemned to die at Lyon suicide, first by poison, and knife. "But," adds the ed cal assistance being obtained, out of danger, *and will to-mor go the sentence of the law.*"

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, Aug. 14. 1846.

Messrs. Mason & Tuttle, 38 William street, Merchants' Exchange, New York, are our authorized agents for this paper, in that city.

The Editor will be absent from his post for a few weeks, during which time the business partner takes pleasure in stating that he will be assisted in the editorial department of the Journal, by a gentleman of this town, already well known to our readers for his devotion to the great principles of the Republican party.

The Marion Convention.

The people of South Carolina have just reason to be proud of their assemblies. Ever since the days of the Revolution, they have been marked by the dignity of their proceedings, and the talents of their members. On no question of any public importance have her speakers been found wanting. We may all remember what a high degree of intellectual cultivation her citizens displayed in their memorable conflict with the General Government in 1832. Nullification had its proportion of silly bombast, heaven knows! but who will deny its beneficial tendency in uniting as a unit the hearts of the people, in revealing their high mental capacity, and in awakening a spirit of State pride, which, more genial than the dews of heaven, harmonizes the interests of different sections, and rousing in common effort their latent energy, gives life to schemes for the public good.

The happy effects of such unity of purpose may even be discoved in so unpromising a field as a Rail Road Convention. It was singular to observe in that body how appropriately the practical bearing of the subject was illustrated and adorned by the graces of rhetoric and the charms of elocution. As if the voice of genius heard every where else, would triumph too, amid the mazes of topography and the prices of Road iron. We have never listened to a finer display of oratorical power than was displayed in the debate upon the second Resolution and the Reports of the Committee. One might see from the character of the speakers and the tenacity with which they clung to their positions that their constituents were fully alive to the important interests confided to the convention, and had sent their best men to represent them.—Nor must we omit to give proper praise to the high toned spirit by which the proceedings were characterized. We shall never forget the magnanimity with which the minority, in retiring from the conflict, after expressing their regret at failure in their own schemes, avowed their determination to eclipse their opponents in devotion to those of the Convention. They fought like men, but as Mr. Benton once observed, when the battle was over, they embraced as brothers.

Rail Road Meeting.

We publish below, the proceedings of the meeting called for Tuesday evening last, to receive the Report of the delegates to the Marion convention. From the resolutions which were adopted, as well as others submitted for consideration, it will be seen that the people of Wilmington are in earnest about this matter. It would be a lasting shame if, after exciting to the highest the enthusiasm of our spirited neighbors, our actions do not correspond with our language. Subscription books ought to be opened at once. We have talked the subject dry, and now it is time for work. The resolutions to which we have just referred are well calculated to encourage the hope that we mean to do every thing necessary to the accomplishment of this great enterprise. We were pleased to see them; they manifested a hardy independence, and an honest self-reliance which does honor to our citizens. While the Raleigh folks are gabbling, let us be doing; and while they wait to crush us in the Legislature, let us be gathering strength with the people. In order that certain of the resolutions might be fully canvassed, it was suggested at the meeting that the question upon them should be delayed until Wednesday evening next, when we hope every man in Wilmington, who has property or labor to represent, or who feels any interest in the prosperity of his town, will be at the Masonic Hall, and give his counsel in the present interesting state of our affairs.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Aug. 11th, 1846.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, held at the Masonic Hall, this evening, David Reid, Esq., took the chair, and A. Martin acted as Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to receive the report of the delegates to the convention held at Marion Court-house, S. C., on the 3d inst., to adopt measures for constructing a Rail-road from Wilmington south, to connect with the Camden Road.

The proceedings of the Convention were then read by Henry Nutt, Esq. After which, H. L. Holmes, Esq, addressed the meeting at length upon the advantages to be derived by this portion of the State, from the construction of the contemplated Road—the spirit of the people of South Carolina as manifested at their Convention—upon the locality of the new road, &c. &c., followed by Messrs. J. G. Wright, Alex'r McRae, E. B. Dudley, and John McRae. Gen. Alex'r McRae submitted sundry resolutions of importance to the citizens of Wilmington, and to the successful prosecution of the enterprise in contemplation, which were laid over to a subsequent meeting.

The following resolution, offered by Gen. E. B. Dudley, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the committee of correspondence and enquiry, be authorized to confer with the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail [illegible] determine whether application shall be [illegible] Legislature for an extension of the [illegible] of said road, or for a separate char[illegible]ad.

[illegible]en. E. B. Dudley,

[illegible]at the thanks of this meeting be, [illegible]by tendered, to our delegates to the [illegible]l Road Convention, for the able and [illegible]y manner in which we were represent[illegible]n.

[illegible]ion of Gen. Alex'r McRae, the meeting [illegible] to meet again, on Wednesday evening, [illegible]st.

DAVID REID, Chairman.

[illegible]IN, Secretary.

RAIL ROAD MEETING AT GREENVILLE, S. C.

On Monday, August 3d, an unusually large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Greenville was assembled at the Court-house, according to previous notice, to consider the measures best calculated to promote the success of the Greenville and Columbia Rail Road. On motion of Major Speers, V. McRee, Esq., was called to the Chair, and T. P. Butler, Esq., requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting. We have only room for one of the resolutions, which we hope will receive attention. The Convention there is to assemble on the 21st of September.

Resolved, That such districts of this State and of North Carolina and Tennessee, as may feel interested in the accomplishment of the work, be invited to unite with us in our deliberations.

CIVIL PRACTICE IN THE COUNTY COURTS, NORTH CAROLINA, &c.—RALEIGH, 1846.—This is the title of a work that has lately made its appearance at the Bar. It has not been long enough in this "breathing world of ours" yet to make a very extensive acquaintance, and the fact is, it is probable that, coming no one knows whence, and driving one scarcely knows whither, without name or security for costs, it will long enjoy a most unenviable obscurity. The truth is, we can tolerate no such equivocal offspring. To entitle a law work to share the company of Coke and Blackstone, or their more voluminous successor, Chitty, it must carry *name* on its face. In our day it is stupid affectation to publish one's bright ideas to the world, and deny their paternity. A law book, particularly, should never be anonymous. Fleta only succeeded by chance, and that was in an age of barbarism and stupidity. Nobody talks from Fleta now. The simple truth of the matter is, that, unlike any other science, you can in law develope as an author, no new views, disseminate no new discoveries. *Stare decisis*, is the maxim of the author, as well as the judge, so that the composition of a law work amounts at best to no more than a compilation The best law books are those produced by the hardest student. No mere advocate ever yet made a law book—it requires sterner stuff. Hence, in purchasing a treatise upon any branch of the science, we always consult the character of the author—not merely his moral character and literary abilities, but his standing as a well-read professional man. In the present instance, all these resources fail, and the consequence will be probably fatal to a production of some merit. There is one singular innovation or departure, as it may be called, which strikes us as being particularly original. The learned author does not choose to follow in the beaten track, and like a cautious soldier, fortify as he goes along, every new position. He chooses rather to give his authorities, all in a lump, and in a separate place in the beginning of the book. Like our modern generals, he sends them as scouts in advance, and gradually comes up with his main body in sections. We should prefer finding them placed like baggage, in the rear, or being altogether unavailable for any practical purpose, they might be omitted altogether.

Particularly do these considerations apply, when we reflect upon the subject upon which the book proposes to treat. The civil practice of the County Courts of North Carolina? Why, who ever heard or saw a more rickety, good-for-nothing system, if system that can be called, which has not a single relieving trait of uniformity "distinguishable in member, joint or limb." Whose judges are "not to be expected to acquire that title, because of the wisdom and learning which they display, but are merely worthy citizens, selected by the authorities with the necessary advice, and capable, at least, of ordinary discretion, in the judgments they are called upon to pronounce," Introd, p. 7. These worthy citizens sometimes go most singularly astray, when no analagous case can be found in Iredell. Like benighted travellers, they grope and flounder ridiculously. It were a pity the whole system were not exploded, and single judges properly qualified and with enlarged jurisdiction, elected by the Legislature, to supply their place. Worthy citizens do the public more service in the jury box. Every man to his trade, say we, and a straw for a judge who is no lawyer. There is no other way of accounting for the multitude of petty cases in the County Courts, which properly belong to the Magistrate's bench. The facilities for litigation are too numerous, & unfortunately, too generally exercised. The same question occurs in different form every session, and the consequence is, a most delightful uncertainty. The good natured author, with a naivete of style, reminding one constantly of the tender simplicity of Peter Parley's tales, attempts to reduce this stubborn mass of heterogeneous materials to the level of the humblest capacity, and succeeds about as well as Sergeant James Thaddeus Graeff did with the Dutch militiamen.

We must say, though, in all candor, the book will probably prove useful. If what rumor speaks be true, it has illustrious origin. If the author would come out, the book would sell, and one step towards a respectable State jurisprudence would be attained. The only way in which it can be of service now, is, in its adoption by all the Courts of the State, and an anonymous legal production is not likely to ensure such general sympathy.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.—On Saturday last, the President sent a message to Congress, asking for an appropriation of $2,000,000, to be used, if it should be required, in concluding a treaty of peace and effecting a boundary between the United States and Mexico. A bill was immediately reported to the House and passed, appropriating the sum called for. We regret, however, to learn that it was killed in the Senate on Monday, for the want of time to act upon it, Mr. Davis, of Mass., consuming the last hour of the session in useless debate. We refer to an extract from the Union on the closing scene.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.—The Baltimore Clipper of the 11th inst., says:—By last night's steamboat from Philladelphia, we learn that the steamer Great Western arrived at New York yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, just as the cars were leaving. The advices by her are but six days later, and consequently of but little importance.

The Result.

In our last number, we published an editorial article on this subject; and we then said the result was all in doubt. Such is no longer the case. Although the returns are not all received, we feel fully satisfied that we are beaten! yes, most *shamefully beaten*!! OUTRAGEOUSLY BEATEN!!!

We pen this article with mortification and sorrow, but we must confess the truth. How much we are beaten of course we do not know, but one thing we are certain of: so far as the returns have been received there has been a tremendous falling off on our side, while at the same time the vote of the Federalists has not been increased. The table of returns, given in this paper, will demonstrate this fact. And here we might indulge ourselves in a small chat with some of our party, but we do not care to do so, at present, at all events. One thing, however, must attract the attention of every democrat in the State, and that is, that James B. Shepard has not commanded the strength of the party by several thousand votes. We do not pretend to say he has not done *his* duty, far be it from our mind to insinuate any thing of the kind; we know he has been diligently at work ever since he was first nominated by the State Central Committee. But the party has had too many difficulties to contend against—such as distraction and division in its ranks. Every thing that could operate against our interests has been brought to bear; and to fight through a contest where so many objections existed as to men, it could hardly be expected that we would be able to succeed in electing our Governor. Notwithstanding we had but little hope of electing Mr. Shepard, we did think and believe that our chances for the Legislature were certainly as fair as those of the Federalists.—Even on that score we believe our anticipations are defeated. If we are defeated in the Legislature, it will be satisfactory proof to our party, we hope, in all time to come, that dissensions in our ranks should no longer be tolerated. That Democrat who will, after this, give encouragement or vote for what are generally termed "no party," or "independent democrats," and affect to be opposed to nominations by his party, does not deserve the name of Democrat. We say this in all candor, and we say it with all reverence to our principles. Without organization and unanimity we can never expect to succeed. Ambitious men, we hope, have now been taught to *feel* as well as see, and know the necessity of such a course. In the contest which has just closed, not the least enthusiasm has been manifested by the people, except in a very few counties. Hence the necessity of the most vigilent exertions of the Democratic party of North Carolina, if they ever expect to overthrow Federalism within her borders. We deeply deplore the result. We feel mortified to have it said that the election has again resulted in favor of the Federalists, thereby giving to them the election of two United States Senators, which are to remain in the Senate for the next four and six years. We are almost induced to give up all hope of ever redeeming the Old North State from Federal misrule, and place her at once on the list with Federal Massachusetts. But such a course would be unbecoming in any Democrat. We must never cease our efforts. We must "never despair of the Republic." Our principles are too sacred to despair of seeing them triumph at some future day. They must, as they are destined, yet flourish. We may well say now that we have lost the State by the lethargy of our friends, which we fervently hope may never be the case again. We appeal to the Republican party to bear in mind, ever hereafter, the importance of unanimity and concert of action. We are beaten by the lukewarm, indifferent and disaffected portions of our party, and to no other cause can our defeat be attributed.

COMPLEXION OF THE LEGISLATURE.—There are 74 counties in the State. We have received returns from 46 counties, which leaves 28 to hear from. We are not able to say how the remaining counties stood in 1844. The 46 from which we have received returns shews that there have been 17 Democratic and 17 Federal Senators elected. The House of Commons stands 39 Dem. and 39 Fed., making a tie on joint ballot.

In the last Legislature, parties were tied in the Senate, and the Federalists had a majority of 22 in the House of Commons. So we have no hopes of overcoming the Federal majority of last Session. Our gains are not sufficient to enable us to bring up.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We give below all the returns for members to the Legislature and for Sheriffs, that we have received up to the hour of going to press:

NEW HANOVER COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

PRECINCTS.	GOV'R. Graham.	GOV'R. Shepard.	SEN. W S Ashe.	COMMONS. E D. Hall.	COMMONS. Williams.	COMMONS. Walker.	Shff Fennell.
Wilmington,	207	241	85	335	252	99	369
Upper Sound,	14	12	7	13	5	16	23
Sandy Run,	3	77	51	79	75	1	80
Long Creek,	2	140	64	85	90	46	123
Piney Woods.	9	62	38	37	25	39	52
Lower Bl'k River	4	69	35	62	60	7	66
Upper Bl'k River		76	46	61	69	9	69
So Washington,	12	119	52	88	76	35	75
Rocky Point,	6	78	38	68	46	31	80
Holly Shelter,		49	32	42	46		23
Cain Tuck,		25	17	21	22		14
	257	948	465	891	766	283	974

Penitentiary, 235; No Penitentiary, 769.

New Hanover County.—Senate, Wm. S. Ashe, 465; no opposition; Commons, Edward D. Hall, 891, Thomas H. Williams, 766; both Democrats, and E. D. Walker, 283, "Independent" Democrat. Sheriff, Owen Fennell, re-elected, without opposition. He received 974 votes.

Duplin County.—All Democrats elected. Senate. J. K. Hill received 259, and James Pearsall, 241 votes, both Democrats. Commons, J. Swinson, (fed.) 130, J. B. Kelly, (dem.) 782, J. P. Davis, (dem.) 764, —— Graham, (fed.) 196—Kelly and Davis elected—no change. Sheriff, Hussey received 857, and Herring 311 votes.

Brunswick County.—All Federal, no change. Commons, Waters, (fed.) 358, Galloway, (dem.) 268. Sheriff, Allen, (fed.) 412, Robbins, (dem.) 183.

Bladen County.—McDowell elected to the [illegible] Democrats. No change.

Columbus County.—N. L. Williamson, dem. the old member, elected over W. M. Baldwin, fed. Vote not received. No change.

In the Senatorial District, composed of Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus, Melvin, dem., the old member, re-elected over McDougald, fed. Vote not received.

Onslow County.—All Democrats; no change. Senate, Wm. Ferrand, 344, no opposition, Mr. Sanders having withdrawn previous to the election. Commons, Harvey Cox, (dem.) 564, Sanders, (fed.) 204. Sheriff, Wm. D. Humphrey, (dem.) 544, Murrill, (fed.) 290.

Sampson County.—The regular Democratic ticket elected—no change. Senate, Gavin, (dem.) 878, Slocumb, (fed.) 310. Commons, Murphy, 696, Brown, 663, (both democrats,) Royal, (fed.) 503. Sheriff, Mr. Cheshutt, (dem.) re-elected without opposition.

Halifax County.—A gain of two Commoners. Senate, (as before,) A. Joyner, (fed.) 241, L. H. B. Whitaker, (dem.) 266. Commons, Wm. L. Long, (fed.) 528, J. D. Perkins, (fed.) 506, L. M. Long, (dem.) 557, M. C. Whitaker, (dem.) 551, two latter elected. Sheriff, W. W. Brickell, 806, no opposition.

Cumberland County.—All Democrats—no change. Senate, Cameron, (dem.) 607, no opposition. Commons, Atkinson, 604, Shaw, 674, Mims, 500, Pegram, 747, all democrats. Sheriff, Johnson, 1160, Green, 346—both democrats.

Rowan County.—Senate, Kerr, (fed.) 405, Fraley, (dem.) 363. Commons, Henderson, (fed.) 743, Ribelin, (fed.) 706, Ellis, (dem.) 777, Fisher, (dem.) 734. Sheriff, Hezekiah Turner, 1218, —— Eller, 2.

Wayne County.—All Democrats elected. Senate, John Exum, (dem.) 466. Commons, Elias Barnes, (dem.) 775, Curtis Brogden, (dem.) 737, Samuel A. Andrews, (dem.) 610. Sheriff, Ollen Coor, (dem.) 1013, W. R. Hooks, (fed.) 107.

The above returns are all correctly reported, except Mr. Brogden's, our informant, however, thinks it nearly, if not quite, correct.

Granville County.—Senate, Russell, (fed.) 417, Eaton, (dem.) 399. Commons, W. Bullock, Gilliam, and Stone, democrats. Sheriff, Gooch, 1338, Hart, 630.

Warren County.—Senate, Gen. M. T. Hawkins, no opposition, 289. Commons, A. A. Austin, 593, Gen. J. H. Hawkins, 507, A. F. Brame, 352. Sheriff, John S. Jones, 574, J. C. Green, jr., 278. Penitentiary, 87; no Penitentiary, 646.

Northampton County.—Moody, Senate.—Peebles and Barnes, Commons. All feds. No change.

Greene County.—Senate, E G Speight.—Commons, Edwards—both democrats. No change.

Beaufort County.—All feds elected.

Jones County.—Foy, fed., elected.

Davidson County.—Senate, S Hargrove, dem., (a fed. loss.) Commons, V Hoover and H Walser, feds.

Hertford County.—Senate, Rayner, fed.—A federal Commoner elected.

Stanly County.—Commons, Palmer, fed. No change.

Craven County.—Senate, N H Street, dem, elected by two votes. Two federal Commoners. No change.

Cabarrus and Stanly Counties.—Senate, Melchor, fed. No change.

Chatham County.—Senate, Wm Albright. Commons, Daniel Hackney, Thomas Lassiter and M Q Waddell—all feds; no change.

Anson County.—Senate, Daniel, no opposition. Commons, Hargrave and Richardson; all feds.

Pitt County.—Senate, B F Eborn. Elias J Blount and H F Harris—all feds.

Caswell County.—Senate, Calvin Graves. Commons, Lea and McMullin—all dems.

Moore and Montgomery Counties.—Senate, A Kelly, fed.

Cabarrus County.—Commons, Scott and Krimminger. feds.

Stokes County.—Senate, Poindexter, (a federal gain.) Commons, Golding, (fed) and 2 Democrats.

Johnston County.—Senate, Tomlinson, (D.) Richardson, (dem) and Sanders, (fed)—no change.

Robeson and Richmond Counties.—Senate, Gilchrist, (fed)—no change.

Lenoir County.—Commons; Jackson, Independent dem.

Randolph County.—Senate, Hogan; Commons, Brower and White; all feds. No change.

Franklin County.—Senate, Thomas, fed., a gain. Commons, Collins and Martin, both democrats.

Person County.—Senate, Hester, dem.—Commons, Holeman, fed., a gain.

Guilford County.—Senate, Gilmer. Commons, Ogburn, Hunt and Adams; all feds.; no change.

Davie County.—Senate, Miller, fed. No change.

Rowan and Davie Counties.—Senate, Kerr, fed. No change.

Moore County.—Commons, Person, dem., a gain.

Orange County.—Senate, Waddell, fed.; Commons, Mebane, Leathers, Faucett, feds., Smith, dem. A fed. loss of one.

Perquimans County.—Commons, Skinner, fed.; no change.

Pasquotank County.—Commons, Charles, fed.; no change.

Pasquotank and Perquimans Counties.—Senate, Ehringhaus, fed.; no change.

Chowan County.—Commons, Paine, fed.; no change.

THE PENITENTIARY QUESTION.—The vote has been so one-sided in every county from which returns have been received, that we have concluded it only a waste of time and space to give a table of returns until the final vote of the State is received. Suffice it to say, that the people have decided, so far, almost unanimously against the Penitentiary project.

FOR GOVERNOR.

COUNTIES.	1844. Graham.	1844. Hoke.	1846. Graham.	1846. Shepard.
New Hanover,	283	1101	257	948
Sampson,	458	732	502	696
Onslow,	188	553	210	624
Brunswick,	335	311	352	257
Duplin,	254	865	278	316
Halifax,	569	338	561	457
Cumberland,	603	1070	722	701
Rowan,	809	736	820	698
Warren,	127	716	161	646
Granville,	676	985	1065	899
Pasquotank,	593	177	*300	
Perquimans,	366	217	*225	
Chowan,	332	201	*170	
Wayne,	212	846	317	884
Caswell,	277	1088	260	906
Davie,	508	354	429	284
Franklin,	361	710	383	637
Guilford,	1920	462	1867	369
Lenoir,	198	356		*3
Moore,	584	512	*50	
Northampton,	*154		*100	
Orange,	1761	1555	1711	1441
Person,	287	623	392	516
Randolph,	1080	316	1233	213
Wake,	1073	1271		*41
Stanly,	541	81	562	28
Anson,	1073	506	882	312
Richmond,	678	113	715	54
Chatham,	1153	794	1126	524
Bladen,	271	499	302	392
Johnston,	639	585	683	675
Davidson,	911	658	1004	610
Cabarrus,	751	477	667	391
Stokes,	1105	1165	995	951
	21430	20975	19331	16163

* Reported majorities.

VETO OF THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.—It is with profound pleasure that we are enabled to lay the President's views upon the question of Internal Improvements, before our readers. It is the first time he has had occasion to exercise the veto power, and we look upon it as the brightest and most noble act of his administration. Especially do we view it in this light at this particular time, when we have a barren treasury and a war to support. But we are merely writing an introductory notice of the message, and do not intend to discuss the subject of Internal Improvements in these remarks. In fact, the message is plain to the understanding of every reader. It will be found on our first page.

The President has vetoed the French spoliation bill.

It has been nearly four weeks since Mr. Haywood resigned his seat in the United States Senate, and the people have not yet had anything from him in justification of his *treachery* to his party. What is he about? Is he waiting for the excitement which he has produced to subside before he comes out in his defence?

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS—The following article on the adjournment of Congress, we take from the Union of the 10th instant:

Both Houses of Congress adjourned this day, in conformity with their joint resolution, at 12 o'clock. The hour was considered as peremptorily binding on the speakers; but we trust it is the very last time that the resolution for adjournment is to be fixed at a particular hour—for, what is the effect to-day? Two or three of the most important bills of the last days of the session were cut off by the knees. The navy pension bill is thrown overboard, to the great detriment of many a poor widow. The post office route bill, embracing, among other important features, the provision reviving the privilege of franking in favor of all those post offices the salary of which does not amount to $100, was overlaid. The bill confirming the Cherokee treaty, which had been twice rejected in the Senate on Saturday night, and then passed by a majority of one, was lost for want of time to act finally upon it.

The important bill which authorizes the President to employ $2,000,000 in facilitating the settlement of peace with Mexico, was actually lost by Mr. Senator Davis, of Massachusetts, speaking against time, whilst voices from the chamber were heard remonstrating against him for this determined attempt to prevent the introduction of a resolution for prolonging the session for a few hours. This measure, which is deemed most important for negotiating a peace between the two countries, and the fundamental principle of which was recognised by the vote of the House of Representatives on the passage of the bill, and by a decided vote of the Senate on their own resolutions, has been sacrificed by a senator's wasting the time of the Senate until the moment of adjournment had arrived.

Whatever mischief may arise from the loss of this bill, may be fairly attributed to the "honorable" senator from Massachusetts.

It is unfortunate that these measures should have failed during the last hours of the session; but however much we may regret the loss of them, we cannot hesitate to pronounce, that this has been one of the most remarkable and brilliant sessions which has ever been held within the walls of the Capitol. Its importance has compensated for its duration.—Long and arduous and animated as it has been, we rejoice that it has been continued until all the great measures of reform which the President recommended in his message, and the interests of the country demanded, have been carried through, except the graduation of the public lands. But this trophy remains for the next session to wave around its brow. We shall review the great works of the session, however, in a future article. We have no room for it this evening.

THE TARIFF.—Major Noah thus, in very few but pointed words, disposes of the tariff:

"We occupied a cool hour yesterday—that is, as cool as we could find it—to go over the details of the new tariff, about which there is so much real or ficticious excitement. It is a very high tariff as it stands—very high: *thirty* and *forty* per cent. on a majority of articles. There is no free trade in this kind of protection, and the manufacturers may well say—'We are glad it's no worse."

In alluding to the burning of Mr. Dallas in effigy, the Major says: "A few more such burnings would help to make him the next President."

Dr. Franklin used to say that rich widows were the only piece of second-handed goods that sold at prime cost.

A Comparison.

In the Union of the 28th ult., we find the following comparison of duties under the Act of 1842 and that of 1846, which we transfer to our columns, as matter of reference. It would be a good idea for our Democratic friends to cut the table out and put it in their pocket books, in order that they may always be prepared to refute Whig misrepresentations.

Luxuries.	1842.	1846.
Wines—Champagne,	12	30
Burgundy,	9	30
Madeira,	5	30
Carpets—Wilton carpets,	23	30
Turkey,	28	30
Glass—Polished plate, 22 by 14 inches,	27	30
Gloves—Gentlemen's real kid,	22	30
Ladies.	21	30
Gentlemens' real French buck,	13	30
Braces—India rubber, costing 17 each and above,	30	30
Paper—Billetdoux, or fancy note,	30	30
Gilt,	25	30
Pastes—Balsams, cosmetics and perfumes,	25	30
Silks—Pocket handkerchiefs made from fine silk,	16	25
Silk velvets,	20	25
Brocade silks for dresses,	14	25
Flannels—Archer's unshrinking, costing 60 cents,	23	30
Silk and wool flannels, costing $1 the square yard,	14	30
Hair curled for mattresses,	10	20
Chocolate,	12	20
Sardines and other fish prepared in oil,	20	40
Furniture of cedar wood, satin wood, &c.,	30	40
Gems—Pearls and precious stones when set,	7	30
Imitations thereof,	7½	30
Cameos and imitations thereof, and on mosaic,	7½	30
Jewelry—Composed of gold, silver, or platina,	20	30
Articles of general use, &c.		
Wines—Sicily Madeira, (low priced)	49	30
Spices—Pimento,	120	40
Ginger,	53	40
Cassia,	61	40
Carpeting—Treble ingrain,	73	30
Ingrain,	36	30
Iron—Bar or bolt iron,	73	30
Nail or spike rods,	99	30
Cut or wrought iron spikes,	168	30
Hoop iron,	116	30
Blacksmith's hammers & sledges,	52	30
Iron chains other than chain cables,	101	30
Wrought for ships, locomotives, and steam engines,	88	30
Smoothing-irons, hatters' and tailors' pressing, do.,	66	30
Wood screws,	66	30
Coal,	69	30
Glass—Plain, moulded, or pressed tumblers,	137	30
Gloves—Yellow sheep, called Hoxamtan, (wagoners and reaping gloves)	90	30
Imitation buck,	55	30
Women's imitation kid,	70	30
Braces—India rubber costing 5 francs, or 93 cents the dozen,	62½	30
Paper—Medium, foolscap, &c.,	53	30
Sugar, commonly called brown sugar,	62	30
Vinegar,	52	30
Salt,	76	20
Cloths of wool—Broadcloths, cassimeres, coatings and padding,	40	30
Low flannels, backings & baizes,	38	30
Silks—Calcutta and other silk pocket handkerchiefs, costing in India $2 50 for the piece of 7, and weighing 8 ounces,	50	25
Ditto, costing $3 75, and weighing 12 ounces,	50	25
Black gro de nap, or taffeta silk, for dresses, weighing 1 ounce to the yard, and costing in England or France 32 cents,	47	25
Black crapes, low priced,	60	25
Pins—Called pound or mixed pins,	53	30
Velvets—Cotton,	36	30
Shirtings—Costing 6¼ cts. per yard,	95	30
Cotton prints or calicoes, costing 12 cts the running yard,	50	25
Mousselaine de Laine—Cotton worsted, 24 inches wide, costing 12 cts,	50	25
Cotton and worsted Orleans and alapacca cloth, costing 18 cents the square yard,	50	25
Miscellaneous.		
Linseed oil,	57	20
Cables and cordage, tarred,	120	25
Unmanufactured hemp,	39	30
Wool, coarse, unmanufactured,	5	30
Chain cables,	87	30
Anchors,	62	30
Anvils,	45	30

EFFECTS OF THE NEW TARIFF.

We record the progress of "ruin" since the new Tariff has passed Congress, with profound sorrow!

A very distinguished manufacturer who contemplated driving a carriage and six horses, as a proof of the prosperity of the people under the Tariff of 1842, has been forced to abandon the idea, and to drive a carriage and four, as usual.

Another very eminent and public-spirited citizen, who had been foremost in the cause of the encouragement of domestic industry, and had already made out an order for a heavy supply of Italian marble mantels and other ornaments, for his new six story residence, has "countermanded" the aforesaid order, and is now forced to rely upon the marble of his own country!

A well-known iron-master, who has been making twenty-five per cent. under the law of 1842, on his investment, and who, per consequence, intended importing a supply of elegant German and French wines, has been forced to give up the idea, because, under the new law, he will make but ten or fifteen per cent. on his investment.

We announce, further, and with ineffable regret, that some of our most respectable and influential capitalists, who had made arrangements for large supplies of new French furniture and clothes, will be prevented from accomplishing their desires under the new Tariff [illegible] and will be obliged to encourage Riddell and Carpenter, as formerly.

Orders, without number, for shawls, costing three or four hundred dollars each; for dress patterns, costing two hundred dollars a piece; for a new article of Parisian fans, that are worth each one hundred dollars, have been unavoidably withdrawn.

We chronicle these facts with regret. They show the mournful state of things consequent upon the passage of the new Tariff bill, and point conclusively to the downward tendency of business, domestic industry and confidence. In addition to these melancholy instances, there is another fact much more important.—*Starvation* threatens the nation! The ports of greedy England and famished Ireland are opened to our corn and our wheat—our flour and our Indian meal—and it is honestly to be feared that the broad fields of the Union will not suffice to feed all England and America to boot!

Such are some of the fruits of the Tariff of 1846. Such are a few of the consequences of the election of JAMES K. POLK!

New York News.

REPORT.

Of the Proceedings of the Rail Road Convention.

MARION COURT HOUSE, }
August 3d, 1846. }

The Delegates appointed to attend a Convention to take into consideration the subject, and to adopt preliminary measures for the construction, of a Rail Road from Wilmington, North Carolina, to some point of the Camden branch of the South Carolina Rail Road, near Manchester, met in the Court House at 11 o'clock this day.

On motion of Hon. George W. Dargan, Gen. W. W. Harlee was called to the Chair, and Mr. R. Bradley, of Wilmington, requested to act as Secretary, for the purpose of organizing the Convention.

The Chairman then requested that persons delegated would report themselves; whereupon the following persons enrolled their names as Delegates:

From Wilmington, N. C.—Alex. McRae, H. L. Holmes, Edward Cantwell, H. Nutt, R. Bradley.

From Columbus County, N. C.—A. Powell, Josiah Powell, Alfred Smith, Alva Smith, A. H. Powell.

From Marion District, S. C.—W. W. Harlee, W. W. Durant, David Gibson, J. T. Bostwick, R Harlee, J. C. Bethea, A. Carmichael, P. Harlee, D. Gilchrist.

From Darlington District S. C.—G. W. Dargan, T. B. Haynsworth, E. A. Law, W. H. Wingate, Wm. Law, J. Green, J. M. Timmons, J. S. Gibson, A. J. Requier.

From Effingham, Darlington District—E. B. Timmons, W. Dinkins, Thos. Hicks, J. R. Timmons, Stephen Revell.

From Williamsburg, District, S. C.—N. G. Rich, W. J. Coward.

From Sumter District, S. C.—W. Haynsworth, J. D. Ashmore, T. M. Baker, James D. Blanding, O. M. Crane, A. Conway, J. C. Haynsworth, R. B. Muldron, A. C. Spain, Samuel E. Wilson.

On motion of Mr. Dargan, it was resolved, that a committee of nine be appointed to nominate officers of the Convention.

In pursuance, the Chairman appointed the following Delegates to constitute said committee: G. W. Dargan, Major W. Haynesworth, J. C. Bethea, Henry Nutt, A. Powell, W. Dinkins, W. J. Coward, J. D. Ashmore, W. Law.

After consultation, the committee submitted the following Report, which has adopted:

The committee appointed to nominate Officers of the Convention, beg leave to report, that they have discharged that duty, and they nominate Gen. ALEX. MCRAE as President of the Convention, Major WM. HAYNSWORTH as Vice President and JAMES D. BLANDING, Esq., and Dr. ROBERT HARLEE, as Secretaries.

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. W. DARGAN, *Ch'm'n.*

Upon taking the Chair, Gen. McRae addressed the Convention fully and forcibly upon the necessity of supplying the wanting link, in the Carolinas, of the great chain of Rail Road from the North to the South; that, upon the route now contemplated, a Road could be built at less cost than that of any other Road in the United States. He assured the Convention that the people of the adjoining counties of North Carolina were prepared to enter most heartily into the enterprise; that the citizens of Wilmington preferred this central route to any other, and only as a last resort would they accede to the scheme of a seaboard line to connect with Charleston, even if it be practicable.

The Convention was further addressed by Messrs. Holmes, Dargan, Cantwell, T. B. Haynsworth, Spain, W. W. Harlee, and N. G. Rich, of the different delegations, upon the feeling of the citizens of their respective districts in regard to the contemplated Road.

Gen. Harlee submitted the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed by the President to draft a Memorial, to be presented to the next session of the So. Carolina Legislature, for the charter of a Rail Road Company to construct a Rail Road from a point at or near Manchester, on the Camden branch of the South Carolina Rail Road, to the North Carolina line, to connect with Wilmington; and that said committee be instructed to give the requisite notice.

In pursuance, the President appointed the following gentlemen to constitute said committee: W. W. Harlee, G. W. Dargan, J. M. Timmons, N. G. Rich, William Haynsworth, A. C. Spain, T. B. Haynsworth, J. D. Blanding, E. A. Law.

Mr. Dargan submitted the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed to agree and report upon a general route for the proposed Rail Road through the districts of Marion, Darlington, and Sumpter.

After a brief discussion of the above resolution, on motion, the Committee took a recess until 7 o'clock this evening.

—

The Rail Road Convention met at 7 o'clock, P. M. The roll was called; and, a quorum being present, proceeded to business.

The motion submitted by Mr. Dargan, being in order, was fully discussed; the ayes and noes, being called for, were ordered, on motion.

The delegations from North Carolina were excused from voting

The resolution, being then put, was adopted by a vote of 17 ayes and 14 noes.

The President appointed the following delegates to constitute the committee under the resolution: G. W. Dargan, W. W. Harlee, W. W. Durant, J. C. Bethea, Wm. Law, J. Green, Wm. Haynsworth, T. M. Baker, S. E. Wilson, W. J. Coward.

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourn, it stand adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

—

AUG. 4. Pursuant to adjournment, the Convention met this morning at 9 o'clock. The roll was called, and the proceedings of the last meeting read and approved.

The committee upon the route, being called upon, submitted the following Report:

The committee to whom it was referred to agree and report upon a general route for the proposed Rail Road, beg leave to report, that they have had the matter referred under consideration. The committee have considered it is but justice to the citizens of Darlington, who are expected to co-operate heartily in the construction of the Road, that they should have some guaranty that the Road should pass through that district. They have thought it best to fix upon but two conditions—and these are, that the Road should pass at some point within ten miles south of the village of Darlington, and at or near Mars Bluff, on the Great Pedee River, in Marion District. The committee, therefore, recommend that the Road be constructed from the North Carolina line, at whatever point it may enter this State, through the district of Marion, crossing the Great Pedee River at or near Mars Bluff, on some route that may, upon survey, be found to be advantageous, and that it shall pass through the district of Darlington, by some point within ten miles south of the village, and thence through Sumpter District, to the terminus on the Camden Rail Road, on a route to be determined on survey.

Respectfully submitted,
G. W. DARGAN, *Ch'm'n.*

Gen. Harlee submitted the following counter minority Report:

The undersigned, members of the committee to report upon the general route of the proposed Rail Road from Wilmington to a point on the Camden branch of the South Carolina Rail Road at or near Manchester, beg leave to report for themselves, and to state that, although they are not wedded or committed to any particular route, they are constrained to say that they regard it as decidedly unsafe, and as jeopardizing the scheme entirely, to forestal the action of the company or of public opinion, by designating, either here or in the charter to the company, the routes or particular parts of the route, over which the Road is to pass.

The undersigned feell entirely willing to act in a spirit of compromise and concession, and think that it is expedient that more than one point on the Pedee river should be examined and reported upon by the engineers, and, if necessary for them to form an estimate, that more than one survey be made in the district of Darlington, in order that the just claims and expectations of our fellow citizens of that district may be fully and fairly considered; but, while they are willing to go thus far, they deem it but common prudence and caution to act upon the same principles that others have acted on, and which experience has proved the most beneficial, to wit, the surveys and estimates which may be submitted by those who go upon the line, and are the only competent ones to forth a correct opinion of the advantages or disadvantages of any given route.

Believing, as we do, that it will not be expected that the districts through which the route is to run, will be able to subscribe the stock necessary to construct the Road, and that capital from elsewhere must be looked to in aid of the subscription; to induce this capital to be invested, it is indispensably necessary that the same advantages and terms should be presented by the charter, as others, and especially those on the contemplated route are contemplated to have. We therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed from each delegation, to open subscriptions for the purpose of defraying the expenses of a survey of the route: that said committee be authorised to employ a corps of engineers, and that they give a general direction to the survey through their respective districts; and that the committee in each district have authority to add six to their number.

W. W. HARLEE,
W. W. DURANT,
JOHN W. COWARD.

After a lengthy discussion of the different reports, the vote was taken upon substituting the report of the minority of the committee, for the report of the committee, and lost, by a vote of 19 nays to 14 ayes.

The question was then taken upon the report of the committee, which was adopted—ayes 20, nays 13.

Mr. Rich requested to be, and was, excused from serving upon the committee to memorialize the Legislature.

On motion of Major Wm. Haynsworth,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed from each delegation to open subscriptions for the purpose of defraying the expenses of a survey of the route, and of the publication of the report of the corps of engineers; Provided, that the subscription be taken with the understanding that the persons who subscribe for the expenses of the survey, shall, if they become stockholders, have credit, in the payment for their stock, to the amount of their subscriptions for the survey, respectively.—That the said committees give a general direction to the survey through their respective districts, and that the committees in each district have authority to add six to their number.

The President appointed the following committees under the above resolution:

For Marion—Dr. R. Harlee, W. W. Durant, and D. Gilchrist.

For Sumter—Dr. Robert Muldrow, Bemuel B. Davis, and J. Dyson.

For Darlington—Wm. Law, J. S. Gibson, and James Green.

For Williamsburg—Solomon Coward, W. G. Thaglee, and D. M. Mason.

For Effingham—J. M. Timmons, Simon Ward, and J. R. Timmons.

On motion of Dr. Robert Harlee,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to employ a Corps of Engineers to survey the contemplated route, designated by the report adopted by the Convention; and that said Committee, in conjunction with the district Committees, be empowered, if they think necessary, to survey other routes than the one designated.

The President appointed the following committee—W. W. Harlee, G. W. Dargan, and Wm. Haynsworth.

Mr. Spain submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the exertions of the citizens of New Hanover, and the adjoining counties in North Carolina, to connect the deficient link of Rail Road communication between North and South Carolina, are worthy of all praise.

Resolved, That South Carolina will be wanting in due regard to her own character and position, if she fail to respond to the call made upon her by her sister State.

Resolved, That the intelligence and gentlemanly bearing of the North Carolina delegations to this Convention, have won our highest respect and admiration.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby tendered, to Gen. Alexander McRae, for his ability and courtesy as presiding officer.

The President returned his thanks to the Convention for the compliment paid him; and Mr. Holmes responded to the resolutions, in behalf of the North Carolina delegations.

On motion of Mr. Blanding, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Charleston and Wilmington papers.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. E. A. Law, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention are hereby tendered to the Vice President and Secretaries for the able and satisfactory manner in which they have discharged their respective duties as officers of this body.

On motion, the Convention adjourned, *sine die*.

ALEX. MCRAE, Pres't.
WM. HAYNSWORTH, Vice Pres't.
JAS. D. BLANDING, }
ROBERT HARLEE, } Secretaries.

A late writer says that if you would have an idea of the ocean in a storm, just imagine ten thousand hills and four thousand mountains, all drunk, chasing one another over newly ploughed ground, with lots of caverns in them to step into now and then.

Why do sailors always have fresh eggs at sea?

Because the captain can make his vessel lay to (two) whenever he pleases.

POSTSCRIPT.

We have just received intelligence of the death of ROBERT MELVIN, Esq., the Democratic Senator from Bladen, Columbus and Brunswick counties. He died of Bilious Fever, on Wednesday last, in the midst of the congratulations of his friends upon his recent re-election to his former seat. Another melancholy sacrifice to the dangers of exposure and the fatigues of the campaign.

Later from the Army.

By the arrivals at New Orleans, on the 31st ult., of the Revenue Cutter Forward, and of the Steam Ship New York, we have received later dates from the seat of war. The first named vessel sailed from Brazos Santiago on the 24th ult.—We take the following items of news brought by her from the New Orleans Picayune:

Lieut. R. S. Jones, of the Forward, has been promoted and ordered to the Cutter Ewing. The Forward brought a heavy mail from the army.

Com'r A. Slidel Mackenzie, U. S. N., came passenger in the Forward, charged with despatches for the Government. The Courier of last evening states upon the authority of this gentleman, that the Louisiana Volunteers had been discharged.

We learn verbally that nothing of especial interest has occurred since our last advices from the Rio Grande; that the movement up the river was going on as fast as means of transportation could be had; and that no extraordinary sickness had broken out amongst the Volunteers.

A correspondent of the Delta says: One incident is worthy of relating. On the arrival of the V at the wharf at the mouth of the Rio Grande, where the Maryland and Tennessee troops are encamped, the boat was greeted by the entire two regiments; and as one of the ladies stepped out of the cabin, one of the men exclaimed "Good G—d Al—ty, there's a white woman!" turning at the same time and giving the hip, hip, hurrah! Hearing the uproar another female came out, and the exclamation was "Another, by G—d!" So strange was the occurrence that had not the Captain ordered a guard from Capt. Ogier, the Ass't Quarter Master, the boat would have been taken "sans ceremonie."

The Steamer New York brings dates to the 29th. Among her passengers are Col. Morgan, Capt. Colletin, and Lt. Alvord, of the Army, with several officers of the Louisiana volunteers, including Gen. Desha's company, all of whom have been disbanded and ordered home by Gen. Taylor in consequence of their refusal to enlist for 12 months, as required by act of Congress.

Gen. Henderson was lying dangerously ill at Matamoras

From the Interior of Mexico. A gentleman arrived in town yesterday from Monclova, direct, and in remarkably short time, passing through Candala, Tinscala, Wila Altama, Salinas, Mier, Camargo and Reinosa, and states that every thing was perfectly quiet on the route, and that the people are expecting the approach of our army. He learned on the road that there had been no further arrival of troops at Monterey.

At Monclova, letters had been received, stating that Paredes had arrived at San Luis Potosi, at the head of 9000 men, but having received despatches, by express, countermarched his command, and proceeded to retrace his steps to the city of Mexico The reason of this sudden about face is only to be attributed to some *pronunciamento* at the capitol.—*Flag of the 24th ult.*

We conversed last evening with some officers returned from the seat of war They had little in the way of news of which to inform us. The troops were moving on to Camargo with all convenient speed Gen. Taylor's opinion was that they would not meet with any obstacle to their progress from the enemy before the latter part of September or the early part of October, if even then, which he considered doubtful.

We learn from the Civilian and News, that Doctor Niles F. Smith, who arrived at Galveston from the Sabine, on Wednesday, the 22nd ult., reported that the beach, some forty miles east of Galveston was strewn with the fragments of an upper cabin steamer, which had probably been wrecked or foundered at sea, somewhere in the vicinity of the mouth of the Sabine.

Most of the pieces which were strewn along the beach were parts of her upper cabin, doors, shutters, &c., together with tables, chairs, and other articles of furniture. There were also several bales of tobacco, such as is carried to the Mexican market, but nothing to indicate the name of the boat. She was, doubtless, on her way from New Orleans to the Rio Grande; but nothing more could be safely inferred from these facts. No living person or dead body had come ashore; but whether those who had been on board had gotten off in boats or on any other vessel, or all perished was uncertain.

The Settlement of the Cherokee Question.—The Union announces that the Commissioners appointed by the President, have brought about a reconciliation between the different parties of the Cherokee nation, and effected a treaty on the following terms:

A general amnesty between all parties, and refugees invited earnestly to return to their country. The armed police to be disbanded, &c. Laws to be enacted for the equal protection of all.

The country to belong to the *whole people*, and a patent given by the United States.

The treaty of 1835 to be carried out litterally; and inasmuch, as the western Cherokees were not provided for in that instrument, the United States now agree to indemnify them, and pay them, *per capita*, the same as the eastern Cherokees.

The party who made the treaty of 1835 are to be indemnified for certain losses sustained by them.

All improper expenditures out of the Cherokee fund are to be refunded; certain points are submitted to the liberality of the Senate.

We congratulate the country and the Indians upon so favorable a termination of this vexed question. Harmony is again restored, and we have no doubt the Cherokees will become a prosperous and happy people.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the morning of the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, David Fulton, Esq., to Miss Catharine Ann, daughter of the late Wm. McKay.

In Newbern, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Daniel Stratton, Henry Dimock, Esq., Editor of the North State Whig, to Miss Mary M. Owens, daughter of the late Stephen Owens, Esq., of Beaufort county.

DIED,

At the house of his brother Mr. Alexander Carter, in Elizabethtown, Bladen county, on the 7th inst, of an attack of Typhoid Fever, of fourteen or fifteen days continuance, Luther Carter, in the 15th year of his age. (The obituary accompanying the above death came to hand too late for publication in this week's paper, but will appear in our next.)

In Robeson county, on the 24th July, Hector McLean, sen., in the 100th year of his age. He was a native of the Isle of Skye, Scotland, and a citizen of this State for 70 years.

Near Chapel Hill, on the 24th ult., Mr. John Morrow, in the 44th year of his age.

At Salisbury, the 31st ult., Samuel Silliman, Esq., Attorney at Law.

At the residence of J. H. Canady, in Onslow county, Jesse Green, son of David K. Canady, aged 3 years and eight months.

MARKET REPORT.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Aug 6—schr Heroine, Cherry, New York, to C D Ellis

7—schr Enterprize, Stinson, Martinique, to E Dickinson.

schr Guide, Roberts, Washington, N C, to J. Wessel.

10—brig Charles, Mobilton, Havana, to E Dickinson.

12—schr Monsoon, Silliman, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.

schr Sarah Jane, Leaviot, Philadelphia, to J Mulock.

schr Wilmington, French, Baltimore, to Brown & DeRosset.

schr American Eagle, Marden, Baltimore, to G W Davis.

CLEARED.

Aug 6—schr Sarah Ann, Gore, Shallotte, by G W Davis.

schr Ann Maria, Cappe, Onslow county, N C, by G W Davis.

schr Surpass, Midyett, Hyde county, N C, by G W Davis,

8—schr Zenobia, Midyett, Hyde county, N C, by Brown & DeRosset,

schr R W Brown, Francis, New York, by R W Brown.

11—brig John Potter, Dowll, Philadelphia, by C D Ellis

schr E S Powell, Powell, N Y, by G W Davis.

schr Marion, Brown, Little River, by G W Davis.

12—brig Ceylon, Pratt, Newburyport, Mass, by E Dickinson.

brig Samuel Potter, Barry, Havana, by Brown & DeRosset.

schr Time, Goslee, New York, by C D Ellis.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Hams,		a		8
Middlings,	7	a		7½
Shoulders,	6½	a		7
Hog round,	7	a		7½
Western,	5	a		6½
BEESWAX,	25	a		2
BUTTER,	14	a		18
BEEF, bbl. mess,	9 00	a		00
prime,	6 50	a	6	50
CORN,	58	a		60
" Meal,	75	a		80
COFFEE,	8	a		9
COTTON,	5	a		6½
CANDLES, tallow,	12	a		14
sperm,	30	a		31
Adamantine,	26	a		28
FEATHERS,	30	a		33
FLOUR,—Canal,	6 00	a	6	50
Fayetteville,	5 50	a	6	00
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	70	a		75
IRON,	4 75	a	5	50
LARD,	7	a		7½
Western,	6½	a		7
LIME, Thomastown,	87½	a	90	
LUMBER—Steam mill,				
River, Flooring boards,	9 00	a	9	50
wide, do.	6 00	a	9	00
Scantling,		a	4	00
Timber,	3 50	a	5	00
MOLASSES, W. I.	21	a		25
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	13	a	14	00
2, "	7 50	a	8	50
3,	4 00	a	0	—
NAILS,	4½	a		5
NAVAL STORES, Yellow, Turpt.	2 00	a		
Virgin dip,	2 05	a	2	10
hard, half price.				
Tar,	1 15	a	1	20
Pitch,	75	a		
Rosin No. 1,	1 00	a		
" 2,	60	a		
" 3,	25	a		00
Sp. Turpt.		a		26
OIL, Sperm,		a	1	00
PEASE, Ground,	—	a		—
Black eye,	80	a		90
Cow,	75	a		80
PORK,—per bbl.				
Northern Mess,	13 00	a	14	00
Prime,		a	10	75
fresh,		a		
RICE,	3 37½	a	0	—
Rough, bush		a		
SALT, Turks Island, bushel	45	a		45½
Liverpool, sack, none		a		
SOAP,	4	a		5
SHINGLES, country,	2 00	a	2	50
contract,		a	4	00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	23	a		25
Gin,	30	a		35
Whiskey,	23	a		25
Apple Brandy,	37½	a		40
STEEL,	12½	a		25
STAVES, W. O. bbl. rough,	15 —	a		
dressed,	7		8	—
R. O. Hhd. rough,	—	a	0	00
dressed,	00	a	10	00
SUGAR, West India,	7½	a		8
New Orleans,	6½	a		7½
loaf	13	a		14
TALLOW,	7	a		7½
TOBACCO, leaf,	3 00	a	3	75
VARNISH,	20	a		22
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	2	50
Port,			2	25
Malaga,	34	a		45

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	1 pr. ct.	prem
" " New York,	1 "	"
" " Boston,	1 "	"

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK

Naval Stores, 25 a 00 cts. Spirits Turp 50 per bbl; Rice, 15 cts. per hundred
Cotton, 90c per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $3 00 per hogshead.
Lumber, $4 a $6 00 per m.

To Philadelphia.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 25 a 00c. Lumber $5.
Cotton goods and yarns, to Philadelphia, 6 cts per cubic foot.

To Baltimore—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores 30 a 33c. Lumber $4½.
Cotton, $1 25, Yarns 6c. per cubic foot.

To Boston.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 35c.

WILMINGTON MARKET—August 13.

NAVAL STORES—Since our last report, Turpentine has come in pretty freely, and Virgin has declined, while Yellow Dip has advanced a few cents. Last sales of the former description were made at $2 05, and the latter, $2 00. No transactions that we hear of in *Spirits Turpentine.*

Tar—Scarce and in demand, and we quote at $1 15 to $1 20.

LUMBER AND TIMBER—We hear of no sales this week, and refer to former quotations as the market price.

BACON—Stock light, with little demand.

CORN—The three cargoes mentioned in our last as unsold, we understand, have been closed at 56½ to 58 cents.

LIME—We hear of no sales this week, and continue former quotations.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—Aug. 8.

Naval Stores.—Spirits Turpentine 30 cts gallon. Tar $2 a $2,12½ per bbl. Rosin $1 a $1,50 per do.

Rice.—We quote this article at $3,25 a $3,50 per 100 lbs.

NEW YORK MARKET—Aug. 8.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft,	$	a	
do Newbern,	"	2 43¾ a	2 50
Spirits Turpentine,		30 a	31½
Tar,		1 87½ a	2 00
Rice, per cwt.		3 25 a	3 75

Naval Stores.—The market is bare of new Turpentine, and we have consequently no sales to report since those noticed in our last. Spirits Turpentine is firmer, with considerable sales at 30 a 31 cents, cash.

Rice.—The sales of the week amount to about 800 tcs. at $3,25 a $3,50 for good sound fresh beaten; some prime commanded $3,62½, cash.—The sales have been larger this week than for some time past, but we notice no advance in prices.

CHARLESTON MARKET—Aug 8.

Rice.—The transactions have nearly reached the receipts, the bulk at prices ranging from $2¾ a $3¼—a small parcel of extra quality at $3¾.

Rough Rice.—Received 9,000 bushels, of which near 3,000 bushels sold at 80 cents.

Grain.—The arrivals of the week consist of about 6400 bushels North Carolina Provision Corn, and 1200 bushels common Md. The exact selling prices of neither have been made known, but we understand that the former sold in the vicinity of 63 cts—the latter near 57 cents.

No arrivals of Oats. 1,000 bushels North Carolina Peas brought 66 cents

Bacon.—The receipts of the week reach 350 hhds, Shoulders and Sides, and about 70 casks and 40 bbls. Hams. Shoulders have changed hands in small lots at extremes from 4½ to 5¼ as to quality; and Sides 6¾ and 7 a 7¼c per lb.

SALE OF CLOTHING AT AUCTION.

THE Subscriber having disposed of part of his Stock, with the fixtures of the store, will sell the balance of his Sock of CLOTHING at Auction on the first of September, for cash.

ALSO.—At the same time will be sold his *Household & Kitchen Furniture*, a Milch Cow, &c., and a Negro Girl will be hired for the balance of the year.

He would urge those indebted to him to settle their accounts by that time, as further indulgence cannot be given.

CHAS. BARR.

Aug 14, 1846.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LOT where I now live, situated on Boundary street between Dock and Orange streets. The lot is a spacious one, being 175 feet by 330 feet, having a comfortable dwelling with all necessary out-buildings thereon. Also, a well of excellent water.

Perso is desirious of obtaining a lot in the most healthy and pleasant part of the Town, would do well to make early application to

R. W. PRICE.

Aug. 14, 1846. 48-tf.

Musical Instruction.

HAVING always received from the citizens of Wilmington a liberal share of their patronage, during the past five years, as a Teacher of Music in this town, I take this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks for the same, and as I have at present but three pupils should be happy to receive an increase of the number, and refer with pleasure, to those who have favored me with their patronage, as to my *competency* as a Teacher, either of vocal or instrumental music.

SARAH ANN COOKE.

August 14, 1846 48-tf

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENT.

PEARL STREET HOUSE.

88 Pearl St., New York.

THIS SPACIOUS ESTABLISHMENT erected for the especial accommodation of MERCHANTS, in the very centre of the most populous business district of the city, has passed into the hands of the undersigned, who have been engaged during the last two months in making such additions and improvements as the former condition of the house seemed to demand. To those who have hitherto extended their patronage to this Hotel, it must be obvious that, in some particulars, the management was susceptible of improvement; and without entering into details, they will simply state that where such was necessary, neither expense nor labor has been spared.

The Dinner hour has been changed from 2 to 1 o'clock—a Dinner is also served at 3 o'clock in the Ladies Ordinary.

With the most careful attention to the comfort of visitors in every department of the house, the Proprietor hope to receive and respectfully solicit a liberal support.

N. B. A Coach will be found at the principal Steamboat Piers to convey passengers to and from the Hotel.

SAMUEL C. BISHOP,
WILLIAM F. LEONARD.

New York, July 31, 1846 46-1m

Coal Yard.

THE subscriber, having established a COAL YARD, in the rear of his Grocery Store, on Front street, respectfully informs the public that he has now on hand, and intends keeping a constant supply of *Cumberland, Red and White Ash Coal*, broken and screened, for family use.

Orders left at the Store will be delivered by his own drays. D. W. WOOD.

July 31, 1846. 46-3t

Saddle, Harness & Trunk MANUFACTORY,

Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Potter & Blakeslee, and immediately opposite the Chronicle Office, where he is now opening a complete assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Martingales, Valises, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Collars, Whips, Spurs, Bits, &c. &c. &c. &c.

all of which will be warranted of good manufacture and materials, and will be sold low for

CASH.

Having LONG EXPERIENCE in the above business, he flatters himself that he will be able to render *full satisfaction* to those who may be disposed to patronize him.

It is his intention to keep no BOOKS, but to adopt the CASH SYSTEM, by which means he will be able to furnish articles MUCH CHEAPER than they have heretofore been bought in this market.

☞ Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

July 31, 1846 46-1y

WANTED.—A "smart," active, intelligen youth, between 13 and 15 years of age, is wanted at this office. None need apply unless he can come well recommended.

SUGAR.—5 hhds New Orleans Sugars, for sale by E. LUTTERLOH.

July 24, 1846

CALL AT
CHARLES MARECHAL'S,

IF you want to buy *CHEAP GOODS*—his entire stock is now offered for sale at New York cost. He is induced to sell at cost to close his present stock, which comprises a large assortment of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

consisting in part of a great variety of English and French Prints, French and English Muslins of all colors; a large stock of Hosiery, silk and cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs; cotton Jeans, Cambroons, Kentucky Jeans, French and English Cassimeres for pants, fine Linen for shirts and linings. Also, a fine assortment of ladies Bonnets of the latest style and fashion; also, a variety of Fur and Straw Hats. Together with a variety of articles in the same line, all of which he invites the public to call and examine, as he feels satisfied that he can sell better bargains than can be had at any other Store in Wilmington.

August 7th, 1846.

MUSIC.

WANTED.—A Lady competent to teach MUSIC will meet with liberal encouragement in the town of Wilmington. 47-5t

Corn, Staves, and Mullets, Afloat.

100 BUSHELS prime white Corn,
4 bbls Mullets, 300 Ash barrel Staves, for sale by WM COOKE.

August 7, 1846

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
June Term, A. D., 1846.

Brown & DeRosset, vs. Croton Mutual Insurance Company. } Original attachment.—Potter & Kidder, and Henry Nutt, summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, or so absconds or conceals themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them; it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, replevy and plead to issue, or the debts due from the garnishees will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
Aug 7, 1846 [Pr. fee, $5 62½.] 47-6t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
June Term, A. D., 1846.

Jesse Mulock. vs. Croton Mutual Insurance Company. } Original attachment:—Potter & Kidder, H. Nutt, John Hall and Wm. C. Lord, summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, or so absconds or conceals themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them; it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, replevy and plead to issue, or the debts due from the garnishees will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
Aug 7, 1846 [Pr. fee, $5 62½.] 47-6t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
June Term, A. D., 1846.

Wm. B. Giles & Co., vs. Croton Mutual Insurance Company. } Original attachment:—Wm. C. Lord, summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, or so absconds or conceals themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them; it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, replevy and plead to issue, or the debts due from the garnishee will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
Aug 7, 1846 [Pr. fee, $5 62½.] 47-6t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
June Term, A. D., 1846.

John MacRae, vs. Jonathan M. Taylor. } Original attachment:—summoned as garnishees the following persons, viz: Bishop & Jones, Wm. Cooke, Thomas H. Field; Benjamin Hallett, & Wm. E. Cornell.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, replevy and plead to issue, or the debts due from the garnishees will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
July 31, 1846 [Pr. fee, $5 62½.] 46-6t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
June Term, A. D., 1846.

Robert G Rankin, vs. Croton Mutual Insurance Company } Original attachment: summoned as Garnishees, Henry Nutt, Wm C. Lord, Jesse Mulock, and John Hall.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, or so absconds or conceals themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them; it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, replevy and plead to issue, or the debts due from the garnishees will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
July 31, 1846 [Pr fee, $5 62½.] 46-6t

White Lead, Linseed Oil, Window Glass and Putty.

2000 LBS. pure, extra, and No. White Lead, just received and for sale by warranted of superior quality. Also, Window Glass and Putty, and a ment of Paints, &c., &c., for sale the Old Stand Drug Store.

July 24th, 1846.

SUGAR.

15 HHDS. prime Muscovado SUGAR, received and for sale by

July 31 BARRY & BRYANT.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned having been elected Inspectors of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS, beg leave to inform the makers of Tar and Turpentine, that they have associated themselves together, under the name and style of

LARKINS & CORBETT,

for the transaction of the Inspection business, and that they respectfully solicit a liberal share of their patronage; and promise, by industry, punctuality and fidelity, to endeavor to merit their favor.

Consignments to them shall meet with prompt dispatch.

☞ Office in Mr. Nutt's building, Water street, up stairs.

WM. R. LARKINS,
JAS. L CORBETT.

Wilmington, N. C., M27, 1846 28-1y

Boot and Shoe Store.

THE undersigned having bought out the entire stock of Mr. James Punderford, solicits the patronage of the citizens of Wilmington and the adjoining counties, at Mr. Punderford's

OLD STAND,

where he will keep a full and splendid assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

of all qualities, and at prices that must give satisfaction. He will leave in a few days for the Northern cities, where he intends to replenish the present stock on hand, from the first makers there and in Europe. CHAS. BLAKESLEE.

Wilmington, June 12, 1846 39-6m

Inspector of Naval Stores.

DUGALD A. LAMONT would respectfully inform the makers of Naval Stores that he was appointed an Inspector of these articles at the last term of New Hanover County Court. He would respectfully solicit from his friends and the community generally, a share of their patronage. He pledges himself that he will use the utmost dispatch in the transaction of all business entrusted to his care. He would also say that he will always be ready to render the seller any assistance in the disposal of produce.

Wilmington, May 15, 1846 35 tf

CARRIAGES.

Market Street, about 300 Yards above the Episcopal Church.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of

CARRIAGES,

of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

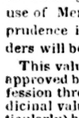
Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, May 8, 1846. 34-1y

Fire Insurance.



THE subscribers, having been appointed Agents for the Williamsburg N. York INSURANCE COMPANY,

are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandize in town; and, also, on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium.

M13. [26-1y] KELLY & McCALEB.

Bates' Patent Shower Bath.

A FEW of these convenient portable Baths', just received. This Bath is seven feet in height, and occupies a space of only two square feet upon the floor. It is designed for chamber use, and makes a very pretty piece of furniture.

For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

May 29. 1846

Notice.

I SHALL leave for the North some time in July, and will be absent until October; all who owe me will please call and settle by the 10th, otherwise I shall call upon them through an attorney or constable, and no mistake. Those to whom I am indebted will of course hand in their bills. GEO. W. DAVIS,

July 3, 1846. London's Wharf.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, or habit of the system, viz:—

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pistules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life.—Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

This valuable Medicine is now used and universally approved by the most distinguished of the Medical Profession throughout our country, and, by its intrinsic medicinal value, the public generally (but the afflicted particularly) have been made acquainted with its usefulness, in the removal and cure of diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood. The Sarsaparilla is combined with other ingredients, all of which are held in the highest estimation by the most distinguished physicians.

As a mild aperient, antiseptic and tonic, it contains the three most useful properties of medicine. It purges, purifies and restores. Scrofula, Cancer, Leprosy, all Ulcers and Scrofulous Sores, all Diseases of the Skin, and all internal disorders not organic, but springing from a diseased circulation, give way before its hygeian influence.

The following interesting case is presented, and the reader invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.

NEW YORK, April 22, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Gentlemen: Feeling it a duty due to you and to the community at large, I send you this certificate of the all-healing virtues of your Sarsparilla, that others who are now suffering may have their confidence established and use your medicine without delay.

I was troubled with a severe ulcer on my ankle, which extended half way up to the knee, discharging very offensive matter, itching, burning, and depriving me often of my rest at night, and very painful to bear.

I was recommended to use your Sarsaparilla by Mr. Jas. McConnel, who had been cured by it, and after using five bottles I was completely cured.

I have delayed sending you this certificate for one year since the cure was effected, in order to ascertain with certainty whether it was a permanent cure, and it now gives me the greatest pleasure to add that I have neither seen nor felt the slightest reappearance of it, and that I am entirely well.

Yours very truly, SARAH M'INTYRE,
240 Delancy street, New York.

MOBILE, Ala. Nov. 28, 1845.

MESSRS. SANDS:—I deem it an act of justice to myself and the community at large, to relate the following fact, which occurred in our neighborhood in the latter part of July last. Jane C——, a young girl aged fourteen years was afflicted with an immense sore on the middle of her back, which defied all the treatment of medical skill.—As she was a friend of our family I employed all the means in my power endeavoring to relieve her, but in vain. At last some person mentioned to me your Sarsaparilla, and I immediately procured two bottles of Messrs. Mosely & Tucker, your Agents, in this city, which I gave to her. I called to see her the next day and she told me she had taken two doses and felt very much relieved. I laughed immoderately at this, but she said it was really so, and, gentlemen, in a word, in two weeks from the time she commenced using it, there was neither sign nor appearance of where the sore had been.

Yours, respectfully,
J. G. HOUSEMAN, 93 Dauphin-street.

For farther particulars and conclusive evidence of its [illegible] value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be had of Agents gratis.

[illegible] sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & [illegible] wholesale, Druggists, 100 Fulton-st. N. Y. [illegible] Shaw, Wilmington; E. J. Hale, Fayetteville; [illegible] Newbern; Williams, Haywood & Co.; E. B. Rothmaler, Georgetown, S. C.; [illegible] & Allen, Charleston, S. C; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly performing such remarkable cures of the most difficult cases of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

April 17, 31.

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

MR. HUMPHREY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, and of giving all an opportunity of procuring a correct likeness of themselves and friends in his superior style.

Having connection with three of the most successful Daguerreotype Rooms in the State of New York, he has advantages which but few artists can realize.

Portraits taken in a superior style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will effect them in the least.

Daguerreotypes taken by the old process, gilded and colored so as to render them equal to those taken at the present day.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those wishing to engage in the business. Instruction with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room, on Front street up stairs adjoining Dr. Ware's, directly opposite the Chronicle Office.

January 30, 1846. 20-tf

ADAMS & M'GARY

HAVE OPENED their store in the Parsley buildings, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, where they have and will keep a large assortment of GROCERIES, SHIP STORES and PROVISIONS; among which will be found

6 hhds. P. R. and St. Croix Sugars,	20 Tubs Butter,
50 bags Coffee	50 boxes scaled Herrings
50 brls Canal Flour	30 boxes Sp'm Candles
40 half do. do. do.	10 do brown Soap
50 brls Mess & Prime Beef	fancy do
40 brls do. do Pork	80 kegs White Lead
100 brls Pilot and Navy Bread	20 ½ brls Fulton Market Beef
½ barrels and boxes Crackers	20 ½ " No. 1 and 2 Mackerel
25 brls Whiskey	40 M Segars, assorted.
20 do Rum	SADDLERY
20 do Brandy	Smoked Beef & Tongues
10 do Gin	Oils and Paints
40 chests and ½ chests Tea	Fine Liquors
10 casks Cheese	All kinds of Cordage
	A general assortment of Chandlery.

ALSO—Some very superior TEAS, for family use, in half pound, quatroons and canisters.

N28 11-tf

J. T. SCHONWALD,

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,

WOULD take this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to his profession, to merit the support of the community.

He continues to keep on hand a large stock of Botanic Medicines, of his own manufacture, such as remedies for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholic, Gravels, Liver and Spleen Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, sick Head-ache, Piles, Nervous diseases, Worms, Tetter, and all diseases of the Skin, Itch, Scrofula, all kinds of Fevers, &c. &c.

These remedies are all of *purely Vegetable* composition, and are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of Medicines ever offered to the public.

Charles C. Rhinehardt's

PATENT GLASS PAD

Double and Single Lever Truss, for HERNIA.

Dr. J. T. S. has on hand, and offers for sale, at manufacturer's prices, a large supply of the above Truss, consisting of eighteen different shapes and all sizes. They are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to any Truss ever before invented. He feels confident that a trial of the above Truss will satisfy any person of its superiority.

The above medicines are for sale in Princess street, near Rankin & Martin's Auction and Commission Store, at wholesale and retail.

Wilmington, N. C., May 8, 1846 34-3m

To the Friends of Humanity.

THE PHILANTHROPIST

IS the title of a monthly sheet, proposed to be issued in Wilmington, N. C., at one dollar a year, payable on receipt of the first number.

Intemperance, the great enemy to prosperity and happiness, is exerting a wide influence throughout the country. It is a *growing* evil, and is daily destroying the *lives*, to say nothing of the *comforts*, of thousands of the human family, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made, and are still being made, towards its suppression. One principal reason why this great evil is still permitted to exist to an alarming extent, is, that the exertions of the friends of the Temperance cause have been confined principally to cities and towns, while villages and the country at large, are almost entirely neglected. A cheap temperance newspaper could not, it is presumed, fail of success, in the way of patronage; and if extensively circulated, would doubtless prove a barrier, in no small degree, to the progress of inebriation—thus carrying out successfully, the praiseworthy intentions of the friends of Temperance, which could not be accomplished in any other way. This publication, besides proving

A Foe to the Grogseller,

and the disgraceful habits of drunkenness, will, at the same time, afford a variety of other matter, of a distinct nature.

In North Carolina no paper of this description has ever made its appearance, (although proposals have recently been issued for the purpose,) owing, no doubt, to the fact that the influence necessary to promote the success of a work of this kind, has been omitted. An anxious appeal is made to the friends of the cause generally, to use their utmost endeavors to give encouragement to this publication. The first number of the *Philanthropist* will make its appearance as soon as 600 subscribers can be obtained, which can be done if every influential person would feel a sufficient interest in the cause of Temperance, to exert himself.—The *Philanthropist* will be printed on a medium sheet, in newspaper form, so as to afford a *privilege* to advertisers.

Persons disposed to patronize this work, are requested to forward their names to Wilmington, by mail or otherwise, by the first of August next, addressed to the

EDITOR OF THE PHILANTHROPIST.

Editors of papers throughout the State will please give the above a few insertions, with some remarks of their own by way of recommendation

June 5, 846

REMOVAL.

I HAVE removed my office to the one lately occupied by Messrs. Burr & West, Auctioneers, second door North of Market street, over Messrs. J. Hathaway & Son's store.

A17] WM COOKE.

Selling off AT COST.

OWING to the large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, I offer rare inducements to those in want of CLOTHING.

My stock is large, and embraces every article that is usually kept in a Clothing Store, all of which I offer at New York cost and charges, for *CASH*. H. S. KELLY,

May 22, 1846] Market street.

FRESH BEEF.

JAMES PETTEWAY

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of

FRESH MEATS,

of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.

DROVERS will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.

Jan'y 2, 1846 16-tf

To the Riding and Travelling Community.

THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valices, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Sachels, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

ALSO.—Charriotters, Buggies, Trotting Waggons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS to order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.

D5. G. C. H.

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

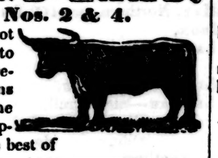
THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Sept. 27, 1844 1y1

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.



THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞ Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of OCTOBER NEXT, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Hanover House*, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his

Livery Stables

are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

He keeps constantly on hand, *HORSES and BUGGIES* for hire.

DAVID THALLY.

N. B.—*Drovers* can be well accommodated.

September 26th, 1845. 2–12m

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, *Head & Foot Stones, &c.*

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 22-1y

Garden Seeds.

A FRESH and full assortment, growth of 1845. Just received by

F13 22 WM. SHAW.

FLOUR.

125 BBLS. Fayetteville FLOUR,
60 do Canal do.
50 half bbls. Canal do.

Just received by ADAMS & McGARY.

Nov. 28th, 1845. 11-tf

BLANK CHECKS A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Summer Goods.

RECEIVED per schooners Alaric and A F Thorn, and will be sold low for CASH,

7 dozen Plaited Bosom Shirts,
2 " Striped do do
2 " Summer Cravats,
2½ " Black and Fancy Ties,
3½ " do do Knots,
2 " French Silk Suspenders,
3 " Cotton under Shirts,
2 " White Linen Thread Gloves,
1 " colored do do do
4 " White ½ Hose,
2 " Colored ½ do
3 " Black Italian Cravats,
1 " English do

M29] CHARLES BARR.

FOR SALE—10 bbls very superior Old Rye Whiskey, just received from Baltimore. For sale by E J LUTTERLOH.

OCEAN Family Mess Shad, at retail or by the barrel. For sale by WM COOKE.

ALL persons indebted to me are urgently requested to come forward and adjust their accounts without further notice. All to whom I am indepted are requested to hand in their claims by the 15th July, at which time I expect to leave for the North.

V. R. PEIRSON will attend to the business during my absence. Every thing done by him will be considered as done myself. The balance of the stock of goods will be sold at cost.

July 3, 1846] H. S. KELLY.

FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS Black Eye Peas,
150 do Rice Bouse.

May 22] by BARRY & BRYANT.

H. S. KELLY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

(Next door to Peirson's old stand.)

NOW OCCUPIED AS A

CLOTHING STORE,

BEGS leave to express his gratitude for the very liberal patronage extended to him the past year, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. He would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington, as well as the surrounding country, to his large and extensive stock of

Spring and Summer Goods.

Which embraces every article usually kept in a Merchant Tailoring establishment, to wit: West of England and French fancy colored and black

CLOTHS
AND
CASSIMERES,

of every style, and also a variety of *Light Goods*; Linen Drills, Gambroons, Dratees, Single Mill'd Doe Skins. *VESTINGS* of every variety, style and pattern, now on hand, and for sale on as favorable terms as can be afforded.

The above goods will be made to order on the most approved styles and workman-like manner, at short notice. He challenges a comparison with any in point of style, elegance or workmanship.

He would call particular attention to his

Furnishing Department,

where gentlemen arriving in town wanting an immediate outfit, can be furnished with every style of garment, made and trimmed in every respect equal to those made to order, at unusually low prices.

Coats from $1 25 to $10 00.
Pants " 75 to 5 00.
Vests " 75 to 5 00.

Shirts of every variety, style and quality—a few dozen *of superior quality.*

Silk Drawers and L. B. C. Shirts, well worthy the notice of those in want, which will be sold at the following low prices; Linen from $1 50 to $3; Cotton, with linen bosomes and collars, from 50 cts. to $2 50. In addition to this is the

Outfitting Department,

Comprising a most beautiful assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Hosiery, and Suspenders.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

Summer Hats of every style and quality, for sale cheap, and no mistake; Hats from 12½ cents to $6.

Country Merchants can be supplied with ready made Clothing, Hats, &c., cheaper than they ever yet have been sold at. Call and see.

N. B. Terms of doing business: Those who have been in the habit of paying their bills punctually, if required, can have a credit of three months. I have to pay cash for the articles and cannot long lay out of the money.

V. R. PEIRSON having agreed to remain with me through the season, all business transacted by him for me, will be considered the same as myself.

April 3, 1846

Cornelius Myers,

FASHIONABLE HATTER,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, to his large and elegant assortment of

Hats and Caps,

for Spring and Summer use. Fine Beaver, Moleskin and Silk Hats, spring style for 1846, a splendid article. Also, 12 dozen Panama Hats, various qualities, from $3 to $6½.

30 dozen Men's, Boys, and Infant's Leghorn Hats, plain and colored, single and double brims. 350 dozen Palm Leaf Hats, embracing every style and quality, and will be sold *CHEAPER* than can be found elsewhere.

Also, a general assortment of

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Walking Canes, Hat Brushes, Travelling Hat Cases, &c. &c.

which are offered at wholesale or retail, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Country Merchants, Planters, and all others are invited to call and examine for themselves, at the sign of the big hat, North side of Market street. Wilmington, N. C.

April 3, 1846 29-tf

For Sale.

THE STEAM SAW MILL at the foot of Grand street, (near Williamsburgh Ferry, New York city) consisting of a 40 horse power Engine, 4 boilers, 20 feet long, 26 inches diameter, 5 large Drums for running 4 Saw Gates, and now in full operation; can be taken down and removed at small expense. For further information apply to BARRY & BRYANT.

Corn, Meal, and Cow Peas.

IN store, and for sale by

J9 .] Wm. COOKE.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law.

Spring Term, A. D., 1846.

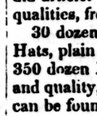
Catharine A. Stanly. vs. John W. Stanly. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for three months in the Wilmington Journal and Chronicle, notifying the said John W. Stanly to appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court-house in Wilmington, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

Teste, O. ALDERMAN, *Clerk.*

May 1, 1846 33-3m

Chronicle copy 3 months.



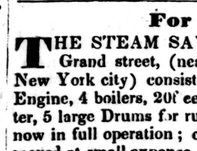
MEDICAL CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Onslow county, that they have entered into co-partnership for the practice of Medicine, under the firm of LANGDON & COWAN. They will attend to the practice of the profession in all its branches. They have located themselves at Jacksonville, where they can always be found when not professionally engaged.

SAMUEL LANGDON,
WILLIAM D. COWAN.

June 5, 1846. 38-tf

LIVERY STABLES.



SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25 1844. –[6-tf.

Daniel Cromley,

BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed one of the INSPECTORS of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS for the Inspection District adjoining Wilmington, tenders his services to the public. To his friends and the public generally, he promises entire devotion to the business of his office, and hopes by his constant attention to the interests of those who may avail themselves of his services, to secure a share of the patronage of the public.

JAMES A. BUNTING.

March 20, 1846 27-tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed at the last term of the County Court, an Inspector of Naval Stores, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He feels truly grateful to his old customers, friends, and the public in general, for past favors and trusts by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JESSE BOWDEN.

M13, 1846 26-1y

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Wm. B. Meares, dec'd, are hereby notified, that unless payment is made on or before the 15th of January next, suit will be commenced in every instance of failure. C. G. MEARES,

Nov. 28, 1845. 11-tf Executrix

LIME.

1200 CASKS fresh Thomaston Lime, for sale by

M29 36-tf] J. C. & R. B. WOOD.

CHARLES BARR

CONTINUES his business at his old stand in Market street, between Front and Second, where he would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, to his large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

got up under his own superintendance, expressly for the Southern market. These garments are made by experienced workmen, and warranted for durability and fastness of colors, equal to any that has ever been offered in this or any other place. Persons in want of such articles as are generally kept in a MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, will find it a great saving to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

He has also a large assortment of uncut goods, such as English, French and Belgian CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, which he is prepared to make up at the shortest notice, and warrant a perfect fit or no sale. Gentlemen coming in and wanting clothes made by experienced workmen, will find it to their advantage to give a call.

In addition to his old stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

he has added a splendid assortment of CLOTH DRESS and FROCK COATS, made of the finest French, English and American cloths, and cut in the latest styles for the Southern market. He has also a splendid variety of the newest styles of Spring and Summer WAISTCOATINGS. Also a beautiful assortment of French, English and American fancy and plain Cassimere pants. An entirely new style of Summer SACK and BUSINESS COATS, suited for the Southern climate.

Persons wishing to be fitted in a genteel suit, will please call and pass their own judgment.

Wilmington, N. C., March 20, 1846.

CORN AND MEAL in store. For sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

June 19 WM COOKE

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
hipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞ Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞ Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN THE

CAMPHINE LAMP.

B. MURPHY & Co., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and of the State, to their improvement in the Camphine Lamp, which warrants them in saying, that for *half the money*, they will give *double the light* of any Oil or Lard Lamp yet invented. These Lamps are especially worthy the attention of Trustees of Churches, Halls, and of Public Buildings in general, that require to be well lit. They manufacture every variety of Lamp, and have some of beautiful workmanship for the Centre Table, varying in price from $1 50 to $6.

Specimens may be seen by calling at the Counting House of Mr. HENRY NUTT.

Wilmington, April 3, 1846. 31-12m

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of Samuel Boyd & Co., are forewarned not to settle their accounts with Mr. Thomas J. Bell, as he has been discharged from their employment.

CHAS. BARR, Agent.

June 26, 1846

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

THIS SOCIETY will hold its future meetings, every Friday night in the Methodist Protestant Church, which will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock, promptly, thro' the summer.

THE AUXILIARY WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will hold its meetings through the summer in the school house at the Dry Pond, Pottersville, every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

51-12m

M'ALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION It is the great Evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick.—Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The language of Scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration: Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity INSTANTLY. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thompsonian, for instance, STEAMS, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals, the Pholopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock ascertained that five-eights of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eights of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumption. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed. Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and all others, McAlister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has POWER to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibly, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and MULTITUDES of the POOR, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—and united, universal voice—saying "McAlister, your Ointment is GOOD."

HEADACHE.

The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with like success.

OLD SORES.

That some Sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is, because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.

It removes almost immediately the inflamation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

FEVERS.

In all cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture could be started, the crisis has passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Ointment will in all cases of fevers almost ins antly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.

IN SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, LIVER COMPLAINT, SORE EYES, QUINCY, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, BROKEN OR SORE BREAST, PILES, ALL CHEST DISEASES, such as ASTHMA, OPPRESSION, PAINS, also, SORE LIPS, CHAPPED HANDS, TUMORS CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, NERVOUS DISEASES, and of the SPINE there is probably no medicine now so good—and as for BURNS it has not its equal in the world!

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, MASCULINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE.

Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.

If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE,

No man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens,—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmatives of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then. JAMES McALISTER & Co.

CAUTION.—"No Ointment will be genuine unless the names of JAMES McALISTER, or JAMES McALISTER & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon EVERY label."

Now we hereby offer a reward of $500 to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

April 3d, 1846.—[30

The above Ointment is for sale in Wilmington, at the CHRONICLE OFFICE.

Price 50 cents for the large, and 25 cents for the small bottles.

NOTICE.

NEW STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c. &c.

The subscriber has received at his OLD STAND, a full and complete assortment in the above line, to which he respectfully invites the attention of Physicians and Country Merchants. He would take this opportunity of expressing his thanks to his old customers, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their support.

I am in daily expectation of receiving 250 *oz. Sulph. Quinine*, which I will sell during the summer at the lowest possible price. Also, a lot of *Carpenter's Compound Extract Cinchonine*, containing all the properties of Quinine at one third the price. The public may depend on their orders receiving prompt attention.

SODA WATER.

Having fitted up my apparatus with all the late improvements, I will be prepared in a few days to open, and have no hesitation in saying from present facilities I shall be able to prepare that delightful summer beverage in a style not to be surpassed by any Northern establishment. For the accomodation of *LADIES*, I will have the rear of my store neatly fitted up and kept exclusively for their benefit. Ladies will enter by the door on Front street, directly opposite Dr. DeRosset's office.

WM. SHAW.

☞ ICE AT RETAIL from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

April 10th, 1846.

25 HHDS. Bacon Sides;
6 " prime New Orleans Sugar;
150 sacks Salt;
10 hhds Molasses;
30 bbls prime New Orleans Molasses.

Just received and for sale by

M1 HALL & ARMSTRONG